





Daily Report—

East Asia

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Daily Report

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Further on Indochinese Refugee Conference

Nguyen Co Thach Gives Address

*BK1406130589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[“Full text” of speech given by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the 13 June Geneva “International Conference on Indochinese Refugees”—read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency Chairman, dear delegates:

The issue of emigrants and refugees is an international phenomenon that has long surfaced in the history of nations. In particular, the 19th century saw 20 million Europeans emigrate to North America, Canada, Australia, and South Africa. During the 6-year span of World War II alone, exodus took place in all continents. Even now, large-scale emigrations are happening in the world.

The phenomenon of emigration and refugee seeking is obviously linked to great upheavals such as war and a change in the sociopolitical system, but it is triggered chiefly by economic difficulties. Vietnam is the only country in the world that has been devastated by so many wars since 1940, repeatedly struck by natural calamities, and constantly subjected to economic encirclement and embargo. These great upheavals have given rise to acute economic difficulties and have bred complex social problems. Some forces hostile to Vietnam have incited and encouraged Vietnamese to leave the country to create instability and undermine relations between Vietnam and its neighbors.

In response to the legitimate desires of those who want to reunite with their families or to resettle in foreign countries, and with respect for the Declaration of Human Rights under which everyone is entitled to choose their place of residence, 10 years ago in Geneva we joined other countries in adopting a 7-point program on orderly departure. Overcoming numerous difficulties, we have closely cooperated with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], the countries concerned, and the intergovernmental migration organization ICM [Intergovernmental Committee for Migration] in carrying out that program. To date, as many as 165,880 Vietnamese have been permitted to go to 30 foreign countries under that program. Exit visas were granted to as many as 21,275 Vietnamese in 1988, twice the figure recorded in 1987. During the first 4 months of 1989 alone, 13,600 persons were permitted to leave the country, more than in 1987 and more than one-half of those in 1988. At the same time, Vietnam has been joining the U.S. Government in satisfactorily carrying out the program for Amerasian children. In addition, Vietnamese residents in foreign countries and their relatives at home are permitted to visit each other, and Vietnamese are allowed to go abroad on personal business such as study

or medical treatment. This correct policy which is consistent with the spirit of humanitarianism has helped reduce the current of illegal emigrants.

We appeal to nations to respect the rights of people to freely choose a place to live, to receive more people who really want to resettle, and to simplify procedures for this issue. This is the best way to effectively and promptly reduce the wave of illegal emigrants. It is regrettable, however, that the orderly departure program does not meet the demands of those who want to resettle in foreign countries. This is the cause of illegal departures. We really do not want to see illegal departures. For this reason, on the one hand, we encourage legal departures, and on the other hand, we have taken many measures to stop the wave of illegal emigrants by strengthening control over the sea and border areas and by providing extensive explanations on radio and in newspapers about the dangers that illegal emigrants may encounter as well as about the policies of countries of first asylum, while strictly dealing with instigators and organizers of illegal departures.

Sympathizing with the difficulties facing the countries of first asylum, since 1988 we have engaged in negotiations with countries concerned such as Malaysia, Thailand, and the Hong Kong Administration with assistance from the UNHCR. We have obtained from these constructive negotiations an agreement on voluntary repatriation. Recently, the first groups of those being voluntarily repatriated have returned to Vietnam amid respect for human dignity with UNHCR observation and sponsorship from the international community. This is the correct way in compliance with the humanitarian spirit that we should maintain and encourage to limit the number of illegal emigrants.

For its part, the Vietnamese Government will continue to do its best to speed up this program despite numerous difficulties facing our country in the socioeconomic field. However, illegal departure is a current, acute issue in the region. As I have said earlier, this is a very complex historical and socioeconomic issue related to human beings. Among the emigrants, there are the elderly, women, and children. As a result, the only correct solution is to respect the humanitarian nature of the issue and take into account the conditions of the countries concerned in order to resolve the issue on the basis of consultations among these countries with the assistance of the international community.

We highly value the valuable cooperation of the UNHCR, countries concerned, countries of first asylum, and countries of resettlement. We welcome cooperation provided by countries concerned in the process of organizing this international conference. During the informal meeting in Kuala Lumpur in March of this year, a program of concerted actions was carefully drafted, taking into consideration legitimate interests of all parties concerned. This was the result of our mutual efforts after difficult negotiations, and it should be cherished. That document should be officially adopted by this conference in its entirety.

The situation continues to remain very complicated. Yet, we must, under all circumstances, abide by the most fundamental principle of respecting the humanitarian character of the issue. For this reason, we persistently maintain the principle of respecting the refugees' freedom of residence and voluntary repatriation. For this reason, we resolutely reject all forms of imposition because imposition is in violation of the Declaration of Human Rights and will lead to unpredictable consequences. At the same time, for the sake of humanitarianism, we are concerned with the fate of our compatriots who do not have any chance for resettlement and who must face a hopeless future in foreign countries.

With the participation of the UNHCR, we stand ready to meet the countries concerned once this conference is over to seek subsequent measures for solving the issue of refugees on the basis of respecting their human dignity, alleviating the burden now facing the countries of first asylum, and avoiding additional difficulties to Vietnam.

In keeping with the common trend of cooperation, now is the time to put an end to the outdated hostile policy toward Vietnam and the economic embargo against Vietnam and to broaden cooperation on the basis of mutual interest.

Only in this way can there be a complete solution to the issue of illegal departures triggered by economic difficulties. It is our belief that the world community should join hands with Vietnam in assisting those areas facing difficulties, especially economic ones, where many illegal immigrants originate.

The Declaration of Human Rights and international cooperation for the sake of humanitarianism are the sole bases for a solution to this issue.

Our thanks to his excellency chairman and all delegates.

Sitthi, Nguyen Co Thach Meet
BK1506022589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
15 Jun 89 p 5

[Text] Geneva—Vietnam is willing to include Japan in the International Control Mechanism [ICM] for monitoring key aspects of a Cambodian settlement in what Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila described as a "toning down" of its stand.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach also indicated more willingness to accept a United Nations role in the ICM, following pointers that it would make for more credibility and facilitate aid, Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi said.

The Foreign Minister made the disclosure following a 45-minute meeting with Mr Thach on Tuesday [13 June].

Both are attending the Second International Conference on Indochinese Refugees here.

He said Mr Thach appeared "sincere" and "very friendly" during the talks which centred on the international conference France is hosting in August.

According to ACM Sitthi, the conference will be held at two levels and in three stages.

He said foreign ministers would meet on August 4 while follow-up issues will be handled by a working group that will meet on August 5.

The foreign ministers will meet again three weeks later.

Conference participation remains under negotiation but it is understood that the ASEAN states, Vietnam, Laos, the Cambodian factions and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France—would be represented, Thai delegates said.

Mr Thach met ACM Sitthi after meeting Madame Adwige Avice, the French deputy foreign minister.

The Vietnamese minister is expected to go to France on June 21.

Vietnam's change of mind on Japan was seen in the light of funding it could provide towards a Cambodian settlement.

Thai sources also noted that Japan recently had broken its silence on the Cambodian issue, speaking on key aspects like the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and non-return of the Khmer Rouge.

According to ACM Sitthi, the international conference would discuss the composition, task and size of the ICM.

Vietnam had previously rejected United Nations participation—allowing only for a personal representative of the UN secretary-general.

The size of the ICM, ACM Sitthi said, would be contingent on the tasks it is to perform. But Vietnam is now prepared for the ICM to be up to 2,000 strong, he added.

Among the tasks expected of the ICM are: Monitoring the Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia, cessation of outside military aid to Khmer resistance forces, a ceasefire and peacekeeping.

Manglapus Favors Regional Center
HK1506041989 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Manglapus announced the country's willingness to host the regional center for refugees and first asylum camp. In a speech before a United Nations conference on refugees in Geneva, Manglapus said the establishment of the center would be subject to certain conditions. Among these are that the center will

be cleared within 3 years, that Vietnam will host a counterpart regional holding center for those determined not to be refugees, and that the Philippines will not spend national funds to set up and maintain the center.

Japan

Officials Comment on Trade Talks With U.S.

USTR Representative Remarks Cited
*OW1506063889 Tokyo KYODO in English 0553 GMT
15 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—The United States considers the subcabinet-level talks held Tuesday and Wednesday in Ito, Shizuoka Prefecture, as consultations based on the "super 301" provision of the 1988 U.S. trade act, a visiting U.S. delegate said Thursday.

Deputy U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) Linn Williams made the comment, which sharply contrasted with the Japanese perception of the bilateral talks.

The Japanese side persistently said in Ito that the meeting had nothing to do with the "super 301" provision mandating retaliation for what the U.S. deems to be unfair trade practices.

Japanese officials, however, said in Ito they had heard what the U.S. delegation had to say about the "super 301" clause in detail.

Williams told reporters in Tokyo that the bilateral talks are viewed by Washington as "consultations within the meaning of the U.S. trade act."

"U.S. law has a broad sense of what consultations mean, and discussions (at Ito) were useful in moving forward to remove (trade) problems," he said.

A Japanese trade official attending the subcabinet-level talks said, "It is their way of interpreting the talks we had in Ito, but that would have no impact whatsoever on our stance that we wouldn't respond to any bilateral negotiations under a U.S. threat of retaliation."

The Japanese Government will continue to stick to its basic position regarding the issue, the official said.

Williams also said a U.S. investigation based on the "super 301" clause has already started and will be completed in 12 months.

Japan faces U.S. sanctions after that if the United States cannot get satisfactory results in opening Japanese markets in three categories—supercomputers, satellites and wood products.

The Japan-U.S. talks followed a U.S. citation in late May of Japan as an "unfair" trading partner which could face trade retaliation based on the trade act.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity, also said that Japan does not share the U.S. interpretation that negotiations as stipulated under super 301 have already begun.

"We have already said that we will not accede to the negotiations called for by the U.S. under 301," the official said.

"But it is not to be denied that we have a (trade) problem, so we should be discussing the 'how to' as its resolution," the official added.

Officials Reject U.S. Interpretation
*OW1506123889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1103 GMT
15 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Japan does not consider Japan-U.S. sub-cabinet talks in Ito Tuesday and Wednesday as "negotiations" under the U.S.'s "super-301" clause, but would not object to the U.S. interpreting them as "consultations," according to a senior official at Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

The official, who asked not to be identified, spoke in reference to the word "consultations" used earlier by Deputy United States Trade Representative (USTR) Linn Williams on the bilateral talks in Ito.

"The U.S. has its law to abide by and we have no power over what the other side does under its law," the official said.

The U.S. must start bilateral negotiations in three weeks following its designation of a country which is allegedly unfair to U.S. goods and services under the "super-301" provision.

However, whether there is a distinct difference between "negotiations" and "consultations" has not yet been made clear from either side.

Williams earlier said "consultations" can be taken in a broad sense, hinting that bilateral consultations would be in effect "negotiations."

The MITI official, on the other hand, carefully drew a line between the Japanese word "kyogi" (consultations) and "kousho" (negotiations), in explaining his interpretation of the sub-cabinet talks.

The official continued, "I am positive that both sides can work out a means to manage the 'super-301' provision in the coming months."

However, he declined to comment on the options the two government have at this point.

On the yen's upsurge against the U.S. dollar, the official said he is personally worried about its negative impact on trade between Japan and the U.S.

The yen's continued upswing will discourage domestic companies willing to import U.S. goods and aggravate bilateral trade imbalances, he said.

A huge U.S. trade deficit with Japan is widely believed to be a major cause of bilateral trade friction.

"The yen's further appreciation could also result in inflation here as the prices of imported products, especially foodstuffs, will sharply rise," he said.

As for the cause of the yen's recent surge against the dollar, the official said it largely stemmed from speculative buying of the U.S. currency.

Ozawa To Visit U.S. To Discuss Telecommunication
OW1506053289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0337 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Former Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Ichiro Ozawa will leave for Washington Tuesday to help resolve a bilateral telecommunication dispute with the U.S., officials said Thursday.

Ozawa will meet U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills to find a political solution to the issue following inter-governmental negotiations starting Monday in the U.S. capital, they said.

Government To Offer Frequency to Motorola
OW1406144589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1409 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Japan will provide a telephone frequency band to Motorola in a bid to solve the telecommunications dispute between Japan and the United States, government sources said Wednesday.

The sources said the Japanese concession will be offered by Ichiro Ozawa, former deputy chief cabinet secretary, who will visit Washington as a special envoy of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno June 21.

Ozawa's trip will follow a visit to Washington by Yusai Okuyama, deputy posts and telecommunications minister, as Uno's special envoy Sunday.

The Bush administration has threatened to impose retaliatory action against Japan under the 1988 trade act unless a settlement is reached in negotiations for the opening of Japan's telecommunication market.

Under the Japanese plan, Motorola will be allotted telephone frequencies which can be connected to circuits owned by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. To begin its service in Japan, the sources said.

As for the U.S. request for entry into the automobile and portable telephone service in Japan, the sources said a political solution to the issue will be left to the discretion of Ozawa.

The sources said Motorola is likely to be allowed to do business in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area by using some of the frequencies allotted to Japan Mobile Telecommunication Service, affiliated with Toyota Motor Corp.

Ozawa said he hopes the Japanese competitors will give consideration to the issue from an international viewpoint to solve the problem.

The Posts and Telecommunications Ministry is expected to seek the cooperation of the domestic telecommunication industry for readjustment of frequency allocation.

Ambassador Armacost Meets Defense Chiefs
OW1506115389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost held separate meetings Thursday with the heads of the Japanese Ground and Maritime Self-Defense Forces and the chairman of the Joint Staff Council [JSC] at the Defense Agency.

Meetings with Gen. Masao Ishii, the JSC chairman, and Chiefs of Staff of the Ground and Maritime Forces Gen. Taizo Terashima and Adm. Shuichiro Higashiyama marked the first time a U.S. Ambassador formally conferred with Japan's top uniformed defense chiefs.

The agency said Armacost and the defense heads exchanged views on the U.S.-Japan security arrangements and mutual cooperation and understanding in the defense area.

Chinese Diplomat Asks for Political Asylum
OW1506075989 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0700 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] A female member of the Chinese Embassy staff in Tokyo expressed her desire to seek political asylum, and she is now in the custody of the Japanese Government. The government is working to confirm to which country she hopes to exile herself.

According to a government source, the woman diplomat seeking political asylum was in charge of consular affairs at the Chinese Embassy. She is 27 years old and her name is Ma Qiuyun. She asked the Japanese agency concerned to protect her last night. The government immediately placed her under protective custody and has been in the process of confirming her final decision, and where she would like to exile herself. This is the first case in which a Chinese in Japan has expressed her desire to seek political asylum since the recent disturbances in China.

In this connection, a public affairs official at the Chinese Embassy has issued a statement, which says: We are indignant at the act of treachery against our motherland. It is indeed regrettable. We hope that the Japanese Government will deal adequately with this case so as not to affect friendly relations between Japan and China.

Further on Asylum Request
OW1506081989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Japanese security authorities are protecting a Chinese woman diplomat in Tokyo who has defected here to seek asylum in the United States, public security authorities said Thursday.

Ma Qiuyun, 27, an attache, was the first Chinese Embassy staff in Japan to defect after the Chinese military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators, though similar defections have been reported in the U.S. and Britain.

Ma's defection came as U.S.-China relations have become tense over the U.S. protection of Chinese dissident scholar Fang Lizhi and his family in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing. Chinese authorities have issued an arrest warrant for Fang and his wife Li Shuxian.

Ma, hailing from Beijing and fluent in Japanese, came to Japan on March 5 last year and has since served at the consular office of the Chinese Embassy here.

The Foreign Ministry and security authorities are studying how to deal with the case while placing Ma under protection, informed sources said.

During a press conference Tuesday, Chief Cabinet Secretary Masajuro Shiokawa said that the government would closely watch the situation concerned before deciding on each case of defection.

Observers here predicted that the government would probably help Ma to realize her wish to obtain asylum in the U.S. from a humanitarian standpoint.

JAL Reopens Beijing Branch Office
OW1506052489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Japan Air Lines Co. (JAL) reopened its Beijing branch office on Thursday.

Officials said life in the city has returned to normal.

The branch office has started receiving reservations and will issue tickets from Friday, they said.

The office is located some 2.5 kilometers east of Tiananmen Square, the scene of a crackdown by the military against pro-democracy demonstrators on June 4. Some staff members had continued operations at the branch office in Beijing Airport after the office was closed down due to the political turmoil in China.

Most of the staff members who had returned to Japan after the office was closed have gone back to Beijing as well, according to the officials.

On Monday, All Nippon Airways reopened its Beijing branch office located in Tiananmen Square which had been closed since the crackdown.

Business Criticized for Resuming China Operations
OW1506123789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—A top-level Foreign Ministry official on Thursday expressed displeasure with Japanese companies that are "rushing" to send their personnel back to China now that the unrest there has been quelled by martial law troops.

The top official said that while the situation in China at this point is still difficult to assess, some Japanese business executives appear to be motivated by profit in returning so soon, while martial law is still in force.

The official, who talked with reporters on condition of anonymity, said that the Foreign Ministry is hearing criticism both at home and abroad over the matter.

"What it really comes down to is each individual's own consciousness of human rights," the official said.

The official also said that the concern over human rights that Japan expressed to China in response to the June 4 massacre in Tiananmen square, "is still in force."

Japan has called the massacre "intolerable from a humane standpoint" but has remained silent on the mass arrest of dissidents that have followed, thereby inviting strong criticism of its subdued response.

While the "tone" of Japan's rhetoric towards China may not be as heated as that of some Western countries, its "stance" is the same, the official said.

Meanwhile, Minoru Kubota, minister at the Japanese Embassy in Beijing, met reporters at the Foreign Ministry on Thursday and said that the situation in Beijing has calmed down considerably in recent days.

Kubota, who is in Japan for three days to brief top government leaders, said "the overall atmosphere of tension has yet to disappear."

He noted that armed soldiers are still maintaining a major presence in the capital.

Based on daily assessments of the situation, the embassy has concluded that Japan should continue to exercise a cautious stance and keep in force the evacuation advisory issued last week, Kubota said.

The diplomat said that those Japanese business people returning to Beijing are doing so at their own risk and on their own responsibility, but urged them to keep in close contact with the embassy.

The embassy has inquired of Chinese authorities as to when martial law will be lifted, but did not receive enough information on which to base a sound prediction, he said.

Diplomat Reports on Beijing Situation
OW150604189 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Minister Kubota of the Japanese Embassy in Beijing returned to Japan yesterday evening on a brief visit. He said that order is being restored in Beijing, in his report to Chief Cabinet Secretary Shiokawa on the situation in China.

In his report, Minister Kubota said that order is being restored in Beijing and that even though tension remains because of the deployment of troops, the city during daytime is like on normal days.

Minister Kubota reported also on movements of the Chinese leadership and on ways of protecting Japanese residing in China in the future. Minister Kubota is due to meet with Foreign Minister Mitsuzuka and other senior Foreign Ministry officials this afternoon to report on the situation in China. He is scheduled to return to China tomorrow.

In this connection Chief Cabinet Secretary Shiokawa, in a news conference this morning, said that the government will watch the situation in China a little further. Those who must visit China on business are advised to do so at their own risk, he added.

House Kills Motion To Summon Nakasone
OW1506115789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0938 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—The House of Representatives Budget Committee on Thursday killed an opposition-presented motion to summon former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone as a sworn witness to testify on his links in the Recruit bribery scandal.

Members of the Liberal Democratic Party voted against the bill which was tabled jointly by the Japan Socialist Party, Komeito, Democratic Socialist Party and Nium Club.

Nakasone, who, the opposition camp said, was at the center of the scandal, was summoned to a session of the House of Representatives Budget Committee on May 25.

At that time, Nakasone denied any involvement in the influence-peddling scandal.

Opposition Proposes Bill for House Dissolution
OW1406123689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0742 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Three major opposition parties filed a joint resolution on Wednesday urging the cabinet of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno to dissolve the House of Representatives.

The Japan Socialist Party, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party said there is no other way but to disband the 512-seat lower chamber in order to restore public trust in government lost in the wake of the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], which holds a clear majority of 293 seats, will vote against and kill the resolution at a plenary session of the house on June 20, LDP sources said.

North Korea

U.S. Allegedly Commits Aerial Espionage
SK1506104989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed a provocative aerial espionage against the northern half of Korea by flying a "U-2" strategic reconnaissance plane through the sky above the military demarcation line from the West Sea to the East Sea around 06:07 today, according to military sources.

This is the 13th of its kind in June.

In this period, the U.S. imperialists have brought an "E-3A" AWACS plane three times to South Korea from their aggressive base overseas to commit aerial espionage on the depth of the northern half of Korea.

They also flew "RV-1", "RC-12", "RF-4C" and other reconnaissance planes in the sky near the military demarcation line more than 70 times for vicious espionage against the northern half.

The serial cases of aerial espionage clearly show that the U.S. imperialists still seek confrontation and war, aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula against the world trend toward dialogue and peace.

Newspapers Condemn U.S. Forces in South Korea
SK1506045889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—Papers here today denounce the South Korean puppets for opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

A news analyst of NODONG SINMUN says:

The South Korean puppet minister of defence at a recent "round-table conversation" gabbled that the U.S. forces should remain in South Korea for quite a long time, as they are "the hardcore combat power indispensable for security" and that it is the basic stand of the puppet clique to oppose the pullout of the U.S. forces. He tried to make it appear that by the U.S. troops the "equilibrium of strength" is preserved and war prevented in Korea.

As to the U.S. forces present in South Korea, they are neither "deterrent to war" nor "peace-keeping forces," but aggression forces.

For over 40 years the South Korean people have been subjected to colonial slavery, our nation is undergoing the sufferings of division and the whole nation is facing the danger of thermonuclear holocaust owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea.

The puppets are opposing the pullout of the U.S. aggression forces, zealously defending those uninvited guests. This cannot but be an act of the traitors speaking for the interests of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

It must not go unnoticed that he, while saying he was opposed to the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, laid stress on the need of "radical measures" such as "buildup of substitute combat power" for the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, a drastic increase of "military expenditure" and the extension of the active service term of the puppet Army. This glaringly revealed the intention of the South Korean puppets to step up their preparations for a war against the north, together with the U.S. imperialist aggression troops.

A signed commentary of MINJU CHOSON stresses: The pullout of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea is a unanimous demand of the entire Korean people today. The puppets should look squarely at the current trend and act with discretion.

South Defense Minister's View Criticized
SK1306105489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT
13 Jun 89

[“Piffle of colonial stooge begging for permanent presence of U.S. imperialist aggression forces”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet defence minister" turned up at a "round-table conversation of assemblymen belonging to the National Defence Committee" of the puppet National Assembly on June 12 and drivelled that he "opposes" any "change in the U.S. forces" occupying South Korea as they are "the hardcore combat power indispensable in the security matter," according to a report.

In view of the "security situation," he blabbed, the U.S. forces would have to be present in South Korea for a fairly long time in the future.

This made it self-evident that the No Tae-u group is a band of despicable pro-American flunkeyist traitors and colonial puppets who cannot survive a single day without the protection of the bayonets of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces.

The pullout of the U.S. forces from South Korea is the most urgent question which brooks not a moment's delay today. Strongly demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and nuclear weapons, the South Korean people are now turning out in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the pullout of the U.S. forces is on the order of the day even in the United States.

Yet, the puppets are begging for the permanent stay of the U.S. forces in South Korea under the pretext of "security."

The South Korean people will never pardon such cohorts of traitors as the No Tae-u group.

South Group Demands U.S. Forces Withdrawal
SK1006045089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT
10 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA)—The South Korean struggle committee to build a democratic army published a joint declaration on the struggle of patriotic soldiers, demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons, according to the May issue of the South Korean magazine WOLGAN HURUM.

Pointing out that Korea has been kept divided for more than forty years by the U.S. imperialists, the declaration said the southern land has been reduced to a dilapidated land and the people are facing a crisis in their existence under the rule of the United States and the treacherous regime.

The declaration demanded that the United States and the South Korean regime stop their violent repression of the workers and peasants and the "nuclear war exercises."

Incident Involving U.S. Soldier Reported
SK1506043889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—A soldier belonging to the Second Division of the U.S. imperialist aggression Army knocked down the driver of a taxi he took with a stone on the evening of June 10 in Paju-up, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, and ran away with the latter's money, according to a report.

All the more exasperating is the fact that the No Tae-u fascist clique, after capturing the taxi robber, meekly handed him to the U.S. military police without any disciplinary step.

This shows once again that the South Korean fascist clique is an out-and-out colonial puppet of the U.S. imperialists without any power.

U.S. Accused of Tampering With History
SK1506104089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—Associate Doctor Cho Hui-song in his article contributed to MINJU CHOSON today condemns the United States for tampering with the Korean history.

The article says:

It is an intolerable mockery of and insult to the Korean people that the orient part of the book "Human View of World History" being used at high schools of the United States openly preaches the reactionary doctrine "Imna is a prefecture of Japan" of Japanese venal scholars.

The book says that Japan influenced Korea from old times and occupied some part of Korea and reigned over it for 700 years from around A.D. 200. This is a preposterous fabrication in view of the historical fact that the state Kaya existed 500 years at the longest.

The "Imna" doctrine assumes aggressive character in view of the background of its fabrication.

The Japanese reactionaries began to invade the continent after "the Meiji Restoration." In order to find a pretext of aggression on Korea geographically near to Japan they faked up the epitaph on the "monument to the tomb of King Kwanggaeto" in Korea and alleged that Japan put Kaya, Silla and Paekje, ancient states of Korea, under its colonial domination.

But in the 100-year old "Imna" doctrine there is no ground that Japan dominated Kaya as a colony in the ancient times. This allegation is a historical forgery devoid of facts.

The "Imna" doctrine was changed to the doctrine "Japan and Korea are one community" and "the Japanese and the Koreans are of the same ancestry," a "state policy" for the rule over Korea and a Korean nation obliteration policy during the Japanese imperialist rule.

Korea has a longer history and culture than Japan. It convinces no one that Japan which was more backward than Korea in all aspects, ruled over developed Korea for more than 200 years in the fourth-sixth century.

In the ancient times Korea was far more progressive than Japan and Korean culture flowed into the Japanese islands "as water flows down" as Japanese scholars themselves say.

Emigrants of ancient Korea advanced into the Japanese islands, settled down in different parts, built up villages, formed small countries and exerted a great influence upon political, economic and historic development. After a unified state was set up in the Japanese islands, noblemen of Korean family line, of Paekje family line in particular, held sway over it. This is our view and assertion regarding the history of early Korea-Japan relationship verified by historic materials.

The U.S. imperialists, however, are now committing such a crime as tampering with the Korean history by following the sham doctrine cooked up by Japanese venal scholars in the past. This stems from their national chauvinistic, aggressive nature.

With a brigandish logic that there is no need for the Koreans to reunite as one nation because they were half-bloods from old times and that it is natural for them to be under the domination of the outside forces because they lived under the rule of others from old times, the U.S. imperialists try to obstruct the reunification of Korea and justify their colonial domination over South Korea.

We can never allow the U.S. and Japanese imperialists to tamper with the long history of our nation which has been defended and developed down through generations.

Daily Says Japan Should Stop 'Arms Buildup'
SK1206073489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT
12 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—If Japan has no intention to make herself a military power, she should immediately stop arms buildup and military expansion and cut down the strength of the "Self-Defence Forces," says NODONG SINMUN today.

In a signed commentary headlined "action is more important than words" the paper goes on:

The Japanese authorities say that Japan will "never be a big power or a strong power" in the military term but "control the increase of the defence capabilities." Developments in Japan, however, show that they are heading for the building of a military power.

The "Self-Defence Forces," the regular armed forces of Japan, are nearly 300,000 strong and are armed with modern combat equipment for a long-range attack.

If the present Japanese authorities resort to the double-dealing tactics as their predecessors did, by putting spurs to military buildup and arms expansion to build a military power, while stating that they will not seek this end, they will disclose their reactionary nature by themselves.

As to the true worth of the Japanese authorities' words that they will not pursue building a military power, it will be judged by their action.

Korean Manpung Joint Company Commissioned
SK1206152789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT
12 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—The Korean Manpung Joint Company was commissioned.

The company operated according to a contract between the Korean General Trade Company of Agricultural Products and Marusan Trade Co. Ltd. run by Korean traders and industrialists in Japan, will produce various kinds of goods used in the people's life including rush-mats.

A commissioning ceremony was held today.

The ceremony was addressed by Yim Tae-chip, director of the Korean Manpung Joint Company, and Cho Nae-hwal, deputy director of the company and deputy director of the Ibarayi Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists of the General Association of Jorean Residents in Japan.

A reception was given this evening in connection with commissioning of the company.

Yang Hyong-sop Greets Supreme Soviet Officials
SK1106084789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT
11 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)—Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent messages of greetings respectively to Rafik Nishanov, president of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Yevgeniy Primakov, president of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The messages warmly congratulated them on their election.

Expressing the belief that the cooperation between the legislative bodies of the two countries would further deepen in conformity with the daily strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Soviet Union, the messages wished them greater success in their future work to further strengthen the newly-organized supreme power bodies and implement the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the 19th all-union conference of the party.

Ho Tam Meets With Kim Yong-sam in Moscow
SK1506123089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1100 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] There was a contact between Ho Tam, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF], and Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] of South Korea.

At a time when the aspirations for contacts and dialogue have been growing higher among the people of all walks of life in the North and South after Rev Mun Ik-hwan, adviser to the National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon] of South Korea, returned home from discussing the reunification question through his visit to Pyongyang from the end of last March to early April, on 6 June there was a contact in Moscow of the Soviet Union between Ho Tam, chairman of the CPRF, and Kim Yong-sam, president of the RDP of South Korea, who was on a visit to the Soviet Union.

In this contact, which was held amid a warm, consanguineous atmosphere, the question of national reunification and general issues for improving relations between the North and South were broadly discussed.

In the contact, Chairman Ho Tam, stressing the need for the North and South together to prevent the division from being perpetuated as two Koreas and for both to take a reunification-aspiring stand, explained our side's proposal for reunification for the founding of a confederal republic based on the three principles of independence, peace, and great national unity, that have been agreed upon by the North and South and our side's all-inclusive proposal for guaranteeing peace through the signing of a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South, and the easing of the (?immediate) state of military tension.

Mentioning the need for multifaceted dialogue between the North and South, Chairman Ho Tam expressed his desire to reopen the talks that are in a state of suspension at an early date. He then came out with his opinion that to create an atmosphere for dialogue, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise should be stopped, Rev Mun Ik-hwan should be released, the National Security Law detrimental to reunification should be abolished, and the unified channel for dialogue that stands in the way of multifaceted contacts and dialogue between the North and South should be rejected.

Chairman Ho Tam, after reminding President Kim Yong-sam of the fact that we have put forward a proposal for political consultative talks between the leadership-level people in the North and South and that we have extended an invitation to him, once again invited him to visit Pyongyang.

President Kim Yong-sam, recognizing the pressing nature of reunification and agreeing to the notion that reunification should be achieved within our own era, said that reunification should be solved by peaceful means, through dialogue under all and any circumstances. He then expressed his opinion that contacts and dialogue should be promoted between the North and South in various areas.

Concerning the invitation for him to visit Pyongyang, President Kim Yong-sam confirmed that his desire to meet with the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song has not changed even now and expressed his strong hope to meet with him, whatever may happen.

The contact between Chairman Ho Tam and President Kim Yong-sam has been a first step toward better understanding the stand and opinion of the other party, and toward mutual cooperation between the two sides for the settlement of the issue of national reunification in the future.

The contact with the leader of a South Korean opposition party, the first since Rev Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang has once again shown that contacts and dialogue between the figures of political parties, groupings of all standings, and people of all walks of life in the North and South, are advantageous to promoting national reconciliation and unity and to promoting peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

The contact this time around will serve as a new vital source of energy capable of propelling various forms of dialogue between the North and South.

Yi Chong-ok, CSSR Envoy Attend Party
SK1306152789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT
13 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman arranged a party at his embassy this evening on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the official goodwill visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic paid by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, leading a DPRK party and state delegation.

Speaking at the party, Ambassador Vaclav Herman said that the Czechoslovak visit of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was a great event in the development of the comradely relations between the two countries. The cooperative relations between the two countries have been consistently deepened and developed over the past five years, he added.

We are witnessing at first hand the achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Kim Chong-il, he noted, wishing the Korean people greater success in their struggle to realise the peaceful reunification of the country and carry out the Third seven-year plan.

Vice-president Yi Chong-ok spoke next.

He stated that the Czechoslovak visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an event of epochal significance in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries on to a new higher stage.

The meeting between the party and state leaders of the two countries last year fully showed the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries which are on the steady rise, he said.

Pointing out that the fraternal Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by Comrade Milos Jakes are actively struggling to promote the socialist development and further complete socialism, he wished them new success in their work for the preparation of the 18th party congress.

Function Marks Kim Il-song's Visit to Romania
SK1406151789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505
GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)—The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Romania Friendship Association today arranged a film show and a photo exhibition at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the official goodwill visit to the Romanian Socialist Republic paid by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, leading a DPRK party and state delegation.

Present on invitation there were Romanian Ambassador to Korea Nicolae Girba and his embassy officials.

Attending there were Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the committee and vice-chairman of the Korea-Romania Friendship Association, other officials concerned and working people in the city.

The attendants first saw round pictures on the official goodwill visit to Romania paid by President Kim Il-song, leading a party and state delegation.

Then they saw the Korean documentary film "The Great leader Comrade Kim Il-song Visits Romania, Leading a Party And State Delegation."

Mun Pyong-nok Appointed Ambassador to Romania
SK1206053889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439
GMT
12 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—Mun Pyong-rok was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Romanian Socialist Republic, according to a decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee.

Meeting Marks Anniversary of Treaty With GDR
SK1506103389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019
GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—A meeting was held in Erfurt District, the German Democratic Republic, on June 9 on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR.

The deputy general director of the moulding technology complex in his speech said that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, the two parties and the two peoples of the GDR and Korea are further strengthening and developing in politics, economy, culture and all other domains in the spirit of the talks between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Kim Il-song.

The GDR, he stated, will make maximum efforts to implement all the commitments laid down in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK.

WPK Secretary Hwang Meets Guest From India
SK1406151489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503
GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)—Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a friendly talk today with Moonis Rasa, vice-chancellor of the University of Delhi, India, and his party.

Present there was Han Su-kil, vice-director of the Academy of Chuche Science.

Rally Marks South's Struggle Anniversary
SK1506153589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505
GMT
15 June 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—A meeting was held at the February 8 House of Culture in Pyongyang today on the occasion of the second anniversary of the South Korean people's June Resistance.

It was attended by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration council; Yi Kye-Paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party and vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; officials concerned and people of various social strata in the city.

Yom Tae-chun, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, made a report at the meeting.

He said the June Popular Resistance was a just anti-U.S., anti-fascist resistance of the people for putting an end to the military fascist dictatorship which had lasted for nearly three decades in South Korea under the patronage of the United States, realising social democratization and independence and achieving a peaceful reunification of the country.

The resistance was participated in by more than five million people of all walks of life and continued for 20 days in the teeth of the brutal suppression by the military fascist clique.

The reporter further said: what the South Korean people desired during their heroic June Resistance was an independent society free from foreign interference, a democratic society without the military fascist dictatorship. The U.S. imperialists, however, trampled down their unanimous demand and fabricated a military fascist "regime" with another stooge of theirs in the end.

Pointing to the anti-national, anti-popular nature of the present military fascist "regime", Yom Tae-chun said:

The South Korean authorities, at the instigation of the United States, have refused to accept our various reasonable peace proposals including those of a North-South joint meeting and political negotiations of leadership-level people in the North and the South. While answering them with unprecedentedly malicious anti-communist confrontation, they are totally rejecting dialogue between people of all social standings in the North and the South.

If the South Korean people are to realise their desire for independence, democracy and reunification, it is imperative, first of all, to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw, terminate the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and valiantly fight to establish a truly democratic and independent government, stressed the reporter.

All the compatriots in the North and the South and abroad should more resolutely struggle for a wide-range contact and dialogue between the North and the South in close unity under the banner of reunification and national salvation irrespective of ideology, political beliefs, groupings and religions and, at the same time, decisively smash the attempts of a tiny handful of people in power to monopolize the North-South dialogue and the debate on the reunification question, the reporter emphasized.

Editorial Notes Occasion

*SK1006105089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT
10 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate editorials to the second anniversary of the June anti-U.S., anti-fascist people's resistance in South Korea.

An editorial of NODONG SINMUN says the June people's resistance was a just anti-U.S., anti-fascist resistance in which the people of all walks of life fought with concerted efforts against the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist dictatorship of the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group and for the realisation of independence and democracy in South Korean society.

Through the resistance the South Korean people fully demonstrated their patriotic fighting spirit and united might and recorded a shining chapter in the history of their struggle for independence, democracy and reunification, the editorial notes, adding:

The desire of the South Korean people who rose in the June anti-U.S., anti-fascist resistance was to realise an independent society free from foreign aggression and interference and a democratic society free from the military fascist dictatorship as soon as possible.

The South Korean people of all strata should more powerfully wage the anti-U.S., anti-war and anti-nuclear struggle to terminate the colonial domination of the U.S. imperialists, clear South Korea of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons and convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, holding higher the banner of anti-U.S. independence they have held.

The U.S. imperialists must discard their criminal ambition to occupy South Korea permanently and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their aggression forces and all the destruction weapons including nuclear weapons.

Firmly uniting, under the banner of the anti-U.S. independence and reunification, all parties, all groupings and people of all walks of life in South Korea should continue to wage a persistent struggle till they have smashed the criminal anti-communist fascist offensive of the military fascists, barred the revival of the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic", ousted the traitor No Tae-u, the main culprit in the Kwangju massacre, pro-U.S. flunkeyist and military dictator, from power and established an independent and democratic government. At the same time, they should valiantly struggle to have democratic figures including the unreasonably arrested Rev. Mun Ik-hwan set free, the fascist laws including the "National Security Law" abrogated and the puppet Security Planning Board, the "Joint Security Affairs Investigation Headquarters" and other fascist suppressive machines dissolved.

Commentary Criticizes No Tae-u Government

*SK1506102089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT
15 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed commentary entitled "Present South Korean 'Government' Is Dictatorial, Dependent and Treacherous One Opposed to Reunification."

It says:

The No Tae-u "government" came into being under the veil of "democratic government" in a bid to lull the mounting fighting spirit of the people, the stark reality, however, shows that it is an out-and-out military dictatorial "government" and a replica of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist system.

The traitor No Tae-u did not liquidate the Chon Tu-hwan fascist system, but took it over as it was and "formed a cabinet" before framing up the "Sixth Republic."

With a view to justifying the extension of the military rule and concealing his true color as a military gangster, No Tae-u made much ado as if he would "liquidate the authoritarianism" and "usher in an age of democracy."

He (?even) committed himself to "revise" or "abolish" some 110 evil laws including the "National Security Law" if the people demanded it, but, he is now defiantly insisting that they should not be abolished because they are "indispensable laws in view of the division of the nation."

Under the pretext of "social confusion," the No Tae-u group has nullified its "promise" of "interim evaluation" of its "government" through "national referendum" and launched a wholesale sanguinary crackdown on the patriotic, democratic forces aspiring after independence, democracy and reunification, branding them as the "left violent forces" and "subversive forces."

The No Tae-u group pretended to be interested in the improvement of relations between the North and the South, talking about "reunification" and "dialogue," but the reality clearly shows that his advertisement is also a lie and a deceptive drama to fool public opinion.

Yesterday, in his "July 7 declaration", the traitor No Tae-u promised that he would deal with the DPRK as "national community" and "companion", extensively promote "mutual exchanges between the fellow countrymen in the North and the South" and "open the doors" for free travels between the North and the South, but today, he schemes to penalise Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion who translated his promise into practice, charging them with "crimes of directives, smuggling and escape violating the National Security Law" and the "crime of spying". T his self-exposes that there is no change in his position of regarding the DPRK as an

"anti-state organisation" and "enemy" and his advertisement about "exchange", "opening" and others is nothing but an empty motto to mislead public opinion.

The No Tae-u group, in an attempt to cover up the ugly color of colonial puppet, prattled about "national self-respect" describing the "Sixth Republic" as an "independent government."

However, the puppet government takes it as its first and foremost mission to realise the aggressive policy of the United States and regards the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea as its life-line. Each time the "transfer of the prerogative of the supreme command" over the puppet army was discussed, the traitor No Tae-u declared that the United States should keep hold on the prerogative, alleging that the discussion of this matter was "premature". Worse still, he did not hesitate to commit such a treachery as drastically increasing the "expenses for the upkeep of the U.S. forces in South Korea. In a nutshell, the No Tae-u "government" is an out-and-out colonial and dependent puppet one which is manipulated by the U.S. imperialists and serves for their policy of aggression and war and "two Koreas" policy.

Backed by the U.S. imperialists, the No Tae-u group is putting spurs to the realisation of the socalled "northern policy", while zealously following the "two Koreas" policy. Their main purpose is first of all to establish economic and cultural relations with socialist countries and develop them to obtain a political "recognition."

Proceeding from this, the puppets clamour about economic "growth and development", advertising as if South Korea, a colony, has an "economic power", to draw attention of foreign countries.

Owing to cunning and vicious policy of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean economy as a whole is controlled and dominated by about 50 billion dollars of foreign monopoly capital including direct and indirect investments of debt and non-debt foreign capital in the forms of financial loan, capital investment and stock buying.

Economic "growth and development" advertised by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group are nothing but a sophism to cover up the "growth of foreign capital and debt" and "growth of economic catastrophe".

Facts show that the No "government" rigged up under the backstage manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, is a military dictatorial "regime" which has taken over the fascist system of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime", a pro-American traitorous "regime" and splitist "regime" which opposes peace and reunification of the country and follows the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists. Stark reality tells that close relations with the South Korean puppet regime result in supplying water to the anti-communist, anti-socialist water-mill of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, involving in the

former's plot to perpetuate the division of Korea by creating the "two Koreas", helping the enemy against reunification and refurbishing the public image of the puppets and thus instigating them to further intensify the fascist crackdown upon people and commit anti-dialogue, anti-reunification scheme, not dialogue for reunification, more undisguisedly.

This is an act insulting and obstructing the struggle of the South Korean people for democracy against the U.S. and fascism and the desire of the Korean nation for national reunification and doing harm to the cause of world peace.

The reality also proves that it is foolish to think there would be something to get in having relations with South Korea, talking about "economic development".

The South Korean people of all strata will fight to the end to terminate the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group and establish an independent and democratic regime and surely realize their just aspiration, stresses the commentary.

Paper on No's Use of Intelligence Groups
SK1406053489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)—The rule by intelligence activities intensified by the No Tae-u group against the South Korean patriotic, democratic forces is the topic of a NODONG SINMUN commentary today.

The puppet police headquarters decided to keep a close watch on the movement of those whom it had arrested by invoking the "National Security Law" and other anti-communist fascist laws and then set free with a half heart, while closely following some 1,400 hardcore members of over 540 dissident democratic organizations including the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon).

The news analyst says:

The puppets claim that this suppressive step is inevitable because of the "leftist forces". But, it is nothing but a sophism aimed to justify their illegal and unlawful suppressive campaign.

While maintaining intact the ramified networks of military forces, police, intelligence and agents spread all over South Korea by the former dictators, the traitor No Tae-u uses them as a tool for the maintenance of his military fascist "regime" by further expanding and reinforcing them.

The traitor has stretched out the tentacles of the tip-off politics to campuses, work sites and even to remote mountainous temples to keep patriotic youth and students, figures of various circles and inhabitants under the permanent surveillance and suppression.

The whole land of South Korea filled with huge suppressive forces, as well as intelligence agents wearing the mask of students, workers, journalists and others has been turned into a prison without bars.

The No Tae-u group is a despicable political gang which has shackled figures of various circles to the invisible chains of intelligence politics, blocking the patriotic action of the democratic forces at the point of the bayonet, says the news analyst, stressing:

The rule maintained by bayonets and intelligence is a last-ditch means employed by the reactionary rulers and it only precipitates their own destruction.

'Anticommunist Fascist Offensive' Denounced
SK0906225189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT
9 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] in its Information No. 549 dated June 8 denounced the No Tae-u fascist clique for more frenziedly stepping up its anti-communist fascist offensive these days.

Noting that the No group has gone to extremes in its anti-communist fascist moves in South Korea since it gave up the "interim evaluation," one of the "commitments" it made to seize power, the information says:

The puppets hold almost every day such suppressive confabs as "party caucus meeting," "meeting of ministers concerned with security affairs" and "meeting of city and provincial police bureau chiefs" and issue one suppressive order after another with clamours about "tough counter-measures" and "decisive dealing."

On April 3 the fascist clique framed up the "security affairs joint investigation headquarters" and launched a wholesale investigation into more than 220 dissident organizations throughout South Korea including the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop), the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon), the Council of Writers for National Literature, the "National Alliance of Labour Unions" and three other dissident organizations and including 18 organizations which proposed contacts with the DPRK.

The South Korean Rulers arrested Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion upon their arrival in Seoul from a visit to Pyongyang and persecuted them before faking up a "spying case" and prosecuting them on charges of violation on the "National Security Law."

The puppets put on the want list student Yi Chol-kyu, chairman of the editorial committee of "MINJU CHOSON," the gazette of Choson University in Kwangju, for the mere reason that he edited an article praising the northern half of Korea, and tortured him to death and

threw him away into a reservoir. They put in waiting more than 15,000 police of some 100 companies to suppress the long-term walkout and sit-in of workers at the Hyundai Heavy Industries in Ulsan, and attacked the place of the strike to whisk away more than 260 workers and forcibly disperse the strikers.

The information points out that more than 330 students and dissidents have been arrested and 11,471 printed materials of 51 kinds seized in a little more than one month since the "Security Affairs Joint Investigation Headquarters" was cooked up.

Such anti-communist fascist moves of the No Tae-u group is chiefly aimed at suppressing and destroying the patriotic democratic forces which aspire after national reconciliation and reunification, stifling the sentiments for anti-U.S. independence and reunification running high sharply in South Korea, and thus prolonging, even a little longer, the military fascist dictatorship which has faced a catastrophic crisis, the information says, and stresses:

The South Korean people should more vigorously struggle in firm unity to smash the crackdown offensive of the military fascist clique.

More Comment on 'Offensive'
SK1306052089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT
13 Jun 89

["Mind Your Own Business"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces the No Tae-u group for instigating those styling themselves "seniors of public circles" on June 10 to hold a "meeting of promoters to form the headquarters of the people's movement" with which to urge somebody to realize "democracy."

In a signed commentary the paper says:

This burlesque of the puppets is a product of machinations to fabricate "will of people" to put down the sentiments of pro-communist, pro-North reunification growing among the South Korean people and intensify the anti-communist fascist offensive.

Now in South Korea a vicious reactionary offensive is being taken against those people who demand democratic freedom, guarantee for the right to existence, the abolition of the "National Security Law" and other fascist laws and free participation in dialogue for reunification. The No Tae-u group is mobilizing even the puppet army forces in the crackdown upon the people, blocking peaceful rallies at the initial stage and perpetrating collective roundup, kidnap and torture-murder.

The puppets are urging someone to practise "democracy," while putting down the urgent demand of the people at the point of the bayonet. This cannot but be a ridiculous act.

The No Tae-u group, driven into a tight corner by the strong protests of the people, had better mind its own business, not vilifying others.

No's Interim Assessment Cancellation Viewed
*SK1106110589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT
11 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)—Papers here today come out with commentaries hitting at the outburst of the traitor No Tae-u on June 8 that he would not make his "interim assessment".

His outburst means that he would give up the "commitment to the interim evaluation" he himself made, and is a mockery of and challenge to the South Korean people, the news analyst of NODONG SINMUN says, adding:

Since his seizure of power, the traitor No Tae-u has implemented none of his "June 29 commitments" and "commitments" upon his assumption of office including the settlement of the Kwangju incident and the "eradication of the legacies of the Fifth Republic". On the contrary, he has converted South Korea into an area under fascism darker than in the period of the dictatorship of the "Fifth Republic" behind the facade of "democratic development. Therefore, people's grievances against and discontent with the No Tae-u group are growing stronger.

The reason why the traitor No Tae-u refuses to make his "interim assessment" is that it is apparent that he would be distrusted by the people.

What is ridiculous is that the puppet administration and the "Democratic Justice Party" prattled that they were considering the "poll of the public opinion on the policy" instead of the "interim evaluation". This is an artifice to lull down the discontent of the people.

No's "commitment to interim assessment" is not a "poll of public opinion on the policy" but a confidence evaluation. No himself promised that if he is distrusted by the people in the "interim assessment", he would step down.

This is why the "poll of public opinion on the policy" cannot replace the "interim evaluation" of No Tae-u and, accordingly, it is unnecessary.

Although No Tae-u, forsaken by the people, refuses his "interim assessment", he would surely face a destruction.

South 'Fascist Clique' Seizes Books on North
*SK1006104889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT
10 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA)—The South Korean fascist clique walked off Kim Chae-kwan, representative of the Owol (May) books Publishing House in Seoul on June 7 by invoking the notorious "National Security Law," according to a report.

They ransacked his house and office room and seized books on the northern half of the country brought out by the Owol Publishing House before walking him off.

Earlier, the fascist clique searched the Kalmuji Books Publishing House and seized books on the northern half of the country and then took into custody the representative of the publishing house.

The repressive campaign of the fascist clique shows how desperately they are trying to thwart the extensive dissemination of the North-related books in South Korea.

Arrests of Students in South Denounced
*SK1506043489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT
15 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—The South Korean fascist clique on June 13 arrested a student Cho Yong-man, chief of the Social Department of the General Student Council of Inha University in Inchon, according to a report.

He bought a book related to the northern half of Korea at a bookstore in Inchon in November last year and told his colleagues about its content after reading it. The fascist clique took him into custody, charging him with violating the "National Security Law".

On the 12th the fascist clique arrested Yi Song-su, a fourth-year student of the communication engineering course of Cheju University on the charge of violation of the notorious "National Security Law." The arrest was made after he printed more than 2,000 copies of a booklet headlined "New Beginning" praising the northern half of Korea and distributed them to freshmen of Cheju University in early March.

League in Japan on South Festival Participation
*SK1506103189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT
15 Jul 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—The league of Korean youth in Japan, the union of Korean students studying at Japanese schools and the Korean student committee in Japan in a joint statement on June 12 strongly demanded that the South Korean puppet authorities unconditionally and immediately withdraw their "step not to allow" the participation of South Korean youth and students in the Pyongyang festival.

The statement said that the No Tae-u fascist clique, after proclaiming this step, searched the university towns alive with an atmosphere of participation in the festival and foiled the June 10 Seoul talks.

There is no reason for South Korean youth and students of the same blood to be barred from taking part in the international festival in which youth and students from the five continents with differing nationalities, languages and races will gather, the statement noted.

It is self-evident that if South Korean youth and students participate in the Pyongyang festival, it will give a thousand and one helps to promoting national reconciliation and unity between the North and the South and accelerating the reunification of the country, and will never do harm to it, stresses the statement. It expressed full support to the South Korean youth and students in their struggle to participate in the Pyongyang festival.

NODONG SINMUN Agrees
*SK1206102089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT
12 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—The participation in the Pyongyang festival of South Korean youth and students who love peace and desire reunification must be realized without fail and North-South talks for it must be held at an early date, says NODONG SINMUN today.

Joint participation of youth and students of the North and the South, the masters of the reunified country, in the Pyongyang festival which is to be held in accordance with the idea of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship is a legitimate national-historic demand and their inviolable right which no one is allowed to wrest from them, says the paper, and goes on:

The South Korean youth and students are conducting energetic activities to participate in the Pyongyang festival without regard to the vicious obstruction and suppression by the military fascist clique.

The joint participation of youth and students of the North and the South in the World Festival of Youth and Students, a grand international meeting, to further deepen friendship and solidarity of the entire peace-loving youth and students of the world is an unshakable will of the youth, the new generation, and unanimous desire of the fellow countrymen who do not want confrontation and war within the same nation but hope to live peacefully in a reunified fatherland.

There is no reason for the South Korean youth and students within a stone's throw to be barred from participating in the festival functions opening in their own land, not in an alien land, when young people and students of the world with different ideas and systems and different languages and colors, stream to Pyongyang across the oceans and continents. The road for the South Korean youth and students to the Pyongyang festival is

not opened because of the obstructive manoeuvres of the No Tae-u military fascist clique who dislike the idea of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship of the world youth and students and, furthermore, are afraid of the youth and students in the North and the South being united and taking the van in the cause of reunification. Though the South Korean rulers are employing every conceivable manoeuvre to block the way of the South Korean youth and students to the Pyongyang festival, they cannot stop their steps to pave the way for reunification and save the country, shoulder to shoulder with the youth and students of the northern half of the country.

Festival Committee Meetings Held in Pyongyang

12th Meeting Reported
*SK1206151689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT
12 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—The 12th meeting of the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was held in Pyongyang on June 9 and 10.

The meeting discussed issues concerning the festival including information on the work of the bureaus and preparations for the festival on the national, regional and international scales, the timetable of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, information on the organisation of cultural functions envisaged in the festival program, a report of the delegation of the Permanent Commission which had attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students, information on the organisation of a torchlight procession for peace, information about the organization of hand-in-hand ring making for friendship and mutual understanding, information on the organization of mass activity and voluntary labour and organization of regional and national solidarity meetings.

The meeting successfully discussed the agenda items and adopted relevant documents.

13th Meeting Takes Place
*SK1506105389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT
15 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—The 13th meeting of the Permanent Commission of the International Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was held in Pyongyang on June 13.

At the meeting various issues on preparations for the festival including the timetable of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students [WFYS], the minutes of the 11th meeting and special meeting of the permanent commission, information on the work of bureaus and preparations for the festival on national, regional and global scale and proposals on the formation of the

executives of the 13th WFYS were discussed. After successful discussion of agenda items relevant documents were adopted at the meeting.

Preparations for Festival Functions Noted
*SK1106081689 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT
11 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)—Preparations for the home cultural and art events of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students have entered the finishing stage.

The national opera "Tale of Chon Hyang" is already on stage and general previews of all stage works including a circus show, the legendary opera "Eight Fairies of Mt. Kumgang," "An Evening of Symphony," and songs and dances, light music and orchestral music have been carried out.

The theatres, halls, parks and recreation centres designated for the cultural and art functions are being beautifully arranged.

Following the completion of the gigantic circus theatre in Kwangbok Street and the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the existing theatres and halls including the Pyongyang Grand Theatre and the Kangwon provincial art theatre have been repaired.

A boat stage is being built on the River Taedong and outdoor stages are being set up in peculiar styles at plazas, parks and recreation centers such as the Kaeson youth park and the Pyongyang railway station plaza. Meanwhile, lighting apparatuses, costumes, properties and all other things for the stages have been prepared.

The cultural and art functions which will be held from June 25 through the whole period of the Pyongyang festival (July 1-8) will add beauty to the festival guided by the noble idea of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

Lodgings for Guests Completed
*SK1206102389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT
12 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—Excellent lodging conditions for tens of thousands of guests who will participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students are now complete.

10 odd lodging houses built in Kwangbok Street, Mangyongdae District, are fully prepared for the guests.

Their total floor space is more than 550,000 square metres.

Scores of pieces of furniture including television sets, air-conditioners, electric fans are installed in the rooms for the convenience of the guests.

Set up around the lodgings are restaurants, soft-drink stands and other public service facilities with a total floor space of tens of thousands of square metres. They can serve more than 10,000 guests with meals at a time. The Yanggang, Sosan and Chongnyon Hotels which were completed with the approach of the festival opened their doors.

These hotels with a total floor space of more than 126,000 square metres can accommodate nearly 3,000 guests at a time.

Top-class banquet halls, interview rooms, cinema houses and various other facilities and equipment for the conveniences of the guests are available at the hotels on the highest level.

The 45-storied Koryo Hotel which has become widely known and familiar to foreign friends and tourists, the Potonggang, Taedonggang and Changgwangsan Hotels and many other lodgings are waiting for the guests to the festival.

All preparations have been made at the lodgings in Wonsan, Nampo, Mt. Kumgang, Mt. Myohyang and other local cities and scenic spots.

Complete are the conditions for meals.

Guests to the festival are free to ask for dishes of any country pleasing their tastes and they are available in short order.

Pyongyang is awaiting the guests of the festival.

Film Festival Preparations Made
*SK1406102989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT
14 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)—Preparations for the film festival of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students have been completed.

Kim Myong-ho, vice-director of the film administration who is in charge of the film festival headquarters, said the eight cinema houses where the festival will be held are equipped with screening and video facilities for films and video tapes of any size and preparations have been made to translate movie dialogues simultaneously in six languages.

The festival during which some 30 feature films, documentaries and animated cartoons will be shown every day will undoubtedly be a grand festival of the young moviemakers from the five continents for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship, he noted.

The main place of the film festival is Pyongyang International House of Cinema.

The total floor space of this house built on an islet of the Taedong River is nearly 60,000 square metres.

The house with an accommodation of 3,150 seats has six cinema halls and more than 600 rooms including film music recording rooms, video auditorium and interview rooms.

Other cinema houses in the capital city where the festival will be held also have video auditoria, music recording rooms and other modern facilities.

The film festival headquarters is now preparing in a peculiar way a get-together of moviemen and welcome meetings at the first shows of films by movie delegations from different countries.

Youth Art Troupe Formed
SK1006110189 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT
10 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA)—An art troupe of Korean youth and students to participate in the art festival function has been formed when preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students are in full swing in all fields with the festival drawing near.

There are many people's and merited actors and actresses, prize winners of international and domestic concourses and well-known artists who are loved by people among the members of the art troupe which consists of excellent actors and actresses, youth and students selected from among the central and local art troupes and educational institutions of art fields.

The art troupe of Korean youth and students will fully show high artistic skill and talent on the stage of the Pyongyang festival.

The members of the art troupe are now pressing ahead with preparations at the final stage, with a burning desire to splendidly adorn festival stages of political songs, classical and modern music, dance and pantomime, circus and majic art.

Significance of Youth Festival Stressed
SK1006110089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT
10 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA)—The Pyongyang festival is a historic one which will demonstrate the strength of solidarity and unity among the progressive youth and students of the world, says MINJU CHOSON today in a signed article.

The article continues:

The Pyongyang festival is an epochal event of historic significance in the development of the youth and student movement of the world and the accomplishment of the common cause of chajusong of mankind.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung taught:

“The festival to be held amidst the great interest and support of the progressive people all over the world will be a grand international festival which will enable the youth and students on the five continents of the world to get together to exchange the lofty ideals and ambitions of youth with each other and which will demonstrate the strength of solidarity and unity of the young people of the new generation who are fighting shoulder to shoulder for universal peace and the rosy future of mankind.”

The Pyongyang festival is, above all, a historically grand political festival which will set a new milestone in the annals of anti-imperialist solidarity, friendship and unity of the progressive youth and students and people of the world.

The Pyongyang festival will be a sacred international stage of a powerful anti-imperialist, anti-war, anti-nuclear and peace struggle of the progressive young people on the five continents of the world and a significant event which will further strengthen friendship and unity among the progressive youth and students and people of the world.

The Pyongyang festival is an international function which gives a great inspiration to all the revolutionary people of the world who march towards socialism.

Under the acute and tense situation it is the urgent task of the times and the sacred duty of the peoples in socialist countries and all the progressive people of the world who advocate chajusong to resolutely check and frustrate the moves of the imperialists and reactionaries, firmly defend the banner of revolution and dynamically advance along the road of socialism.

The Pyongyang festival will be another important occasion in implementing this duty of the times.

The festival will be a grand political function, revolutionary and militant, which will deal a telling blow at the imperialists and reactionaries by fully manifesting the unity and militant might of the world forces of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle. The festival will also be a significant occasion which enables the progressive youth and students and people of the world to have fuller understanding of and longing for socialism by seeing at first hand realities of our country where the great chuche idea has been embodied in an all-round way.

The participants in the festival will clearly see in the magnificent reality of our country how proud and happy our people who march forward under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem are and how inexhaustible and mighty the strength of our people united around the party and the leader as firm as a rock is. Preparations for the festival are being completed in all

respects not only in our country but also on national, regional and international scale. This creditably guarantees fine success of the Pyongyang festival.

Special Bonus Said Awarded to All Workers
SK1406103789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)—A special bonus is being awarded to the entire workers, technicians and office employees in all parts of Korea from June 11 under the popular policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic.

According to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire workers, technicians and office employees in all domains of the national economy and students of universities and colleges are receiving the special bonus equal to 100 percent of their monthly wages and stipends.

The great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il highly praised the party members and working people, saying they gave good accounts of themselves in the two rounds of 200-day campaigns, and took care that the special bonus was paid to the entire workers, technicians and office employees and students of universities and colleges on the threshold of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The workers, technicians and office employees across the country are overfilled with great emotion and joy at receiving the special bonus and express their thanks to President Kim Il-song and our party for it.

This great favour is a clear proof of the popular policy of our party and government that spare nothing for the happy life of the people and a demonstration of the might of our socialist independent national economy and the advantages of the socialist system which are growing in strength with each passing day.

Meeting Marks Independence Movement Anniversary
SK0906230089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2239 GMT
9 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 9 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang meeting was held today to commemorate the 63rd anniversary of the June 10 anti-Japanese independence movement.

It was attended by Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the central committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, Choe Tok-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, Yun Ki-pok, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and other officials concerned as well as working people of all strata in the city.

Chong Tu-hwan, presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, delivered a report.

He said that the June 10 movement was a massive anti-Japanese patriotic struggle to retake the national sovereignty and win the independence of the country against the vicious colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists over Korea.

The desire of the Korean people for the restoration of the national sovereignty and the independence of the country has been realised as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked upon the road of the revolution, he said, adding:

Many years have passed since the Korean people waged the June 10 movement. But their desire has not yet been realised on a nation-wide scale because of the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea. South Korea has been converted into a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists and its people are now under the colonial domination.

He said:

The present South Korean ruling quarters who seized "power" backed by the U.S. imperialists made many "commitments" before the people, but none of them have been honoured and their treachery, fascism and splitting moves have become all the more undisguised.

While going ahead with a wholesale suppressive offensive against the patriotic democratic forces of South Korea who aspire after reunification, the No Tae-u group is viciously inciting anti-communist confrontation, blocking North-South dialogue and barring all contacts with us.

To establish the national sovereignty on a nationwide scale and achieve the independence of the country was the unanimous desire of the participants in the June 10 anti-Japanese independence movement and to realise their desire and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is an urgent task which should be carried out in our generation.

The South Korean people of all strata should smash the colonial military fascist dictatorship through a mass struggle, establish an independent democratic government and win democratic freedom and rights.

All the compatriots in the North, the South and abroad who desire reunification should vigorously fight to shatter the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and accelerate the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Editorial Reviews WPK Central Committee Meeting
SK1206063089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0530 GMT
12 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 12 (KCNA)—The party's policy of light industry revolution should be implemented thoroughly by directing primary attention to the fulfilment of the tasks advanced at the 16th plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea—directing greater efforts to textile industry, shoe-making industry, food processing industry and daily necessities industry, increasing the variety of mass consumption goods, improving their quality and giving precedence to the production of raw materials for the light industry as demanded by the party, stresses NODONG SINMUN today in an editorial.

The plenary meeting which was held from June 7 to 9 discussed the agenda: "On Effecting a New Turn in the Production of Mass Consumption Goods by Implementing the Party's Policy of Light Industry Revolution" and adopted an appropriate resolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the meeting gave programmatic teachings clearly indicating the direction and ways of developing the light industry to a new, higher stage.

It is the spirit of the plenary meeting to effect a great turn in the production of mass consumption goods within two or three years by further strengthening the light industry in reliance upon its foundation already laid and concentrating investments on it and thus radically improve the livelihood of the people, the editorial says, and continues:

To bring a new leap in our light industry and effect a dramatic turn in the production of mass consumption goods through the successful implementation of the resolution of the plenary meeting is an honourable and fruitful work to increase the political and economic potentials of the country, give full scope to the superiority of our most advanced socialist system and advance the revolution and construction.

The technical innovation and transformation are one of the important tasks put forward by the plenary meeting to develop the light industry to a new, higher stage and bring a great turn in the production of mass consumption goods in a few years, stresses the editorial.

Seminar on Party's Feats of Party Building Held
SK1306153789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT
10 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA)—A seminar on the feats of the Workers' Party of Korea in the building of a revolutionary party of chuche was held today at the February 8 house of culture.

The speakers said the WPK has grown stronger organizationally and ideologically than ever before to be the tested staff of the revolution, with the monolithic ideological system thoroughly established in the whole party, and has successfully guided the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea with confidence in the justness of its cause and victory.

The undying feats performed by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in party building find expression, above all, in that he newly evolved and systematized the ideology and theory on party building on the basis of the revolutionary outlook on the leader, they said, adding:

He advanced an original policy of modelling the whole party on the chuche idea, the policy which indicates the general line and goal for the building of a working-class Revolutionary Party for the first time in history.

Pointing out that the idea of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea is a great idea of particular significance which gives a scientific answer to the fundamental question arising in party building and renovates the idea of the building of a working-class Revolutionary Party on new dimensions, the speakers said:

Comrade Kim Chong-il has performed brilliant exploits in the ideological work of the party, too. He saw to it that chuche has been thoroughly established in ideological work the keynote of which is the education in the chuche idea and its form and method have been improved in a revolutionary manner and the means and forces of propaganda and agitation have been displayed to the full. He has also thoroughly established the guidance system in the ideological work.

The WPK has strengthened and developed to be an ever-victorious Revolutionary Party which has triumphantly hewed out the revolutionary cause of chuche in high spirit without decrepitude and stagnation and a dignified party which vigorously struggles for making the whole world independent. This is a resplendent fruition of the precious ideological and theoretical feats performed by Comrade Kim Chong-il in carrying forward the cause of the chuche-based party building and his great guidance, they stressed.

Symposium on WPK's Feats Held in Pyongyang
SK1306151889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507
GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—A symposium in economic construction sector on the feats performed by the Workers' Party of Korea in socialist economic construction was held here today.

Speeches were made at the symposium on the subjects "Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great thinker and theoretician who defends and carries forward the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and

theory on economic construction," "immortal feats performed by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the struggle for realising the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for grand nature-remaking," "Great exploits performed by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in the struggle for completely implementing the theses on the socialist rural question", etc.

The speakers said: With socialist construction being powerfully pushed ahead under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, solid material and technical foundations have been laid in Korea to reliably guarantee the triumphant progress of the revolutionary cause of chuche and an independent and creative life of the people.

They explained the immortal feats performed by the WPK in wisely guiding socialist economic construction to shining victory in our own way.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has provided a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon to properly solve all problems arising in socialist economic construction by defending the ideology and theory on economic construction expounded by President Kim Il-song and developing and carrying them forward, they stressed.

The speakers called for steadfastly defending the socialist economic management system of chuche including the Taean work system and properly organizing the economic work as required by it, fully aware of our party's ideology and theory on socialist economic construction, so as to effect constant innovations and miracles in this domain.

Workers, Soldiers Vow To Implement Teachings
SK1406045489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)—The builders of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and People's Army soldiers held a meeting to vow to thoroughly implement the teachings given by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the sixteenth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the resolution of the plenary meeting.

The meeting heard a report of Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and speeches.

The reporter and speakers said the builders and People's Army soldiers engaged in the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex are now faced with militant tasks to ensure the first-stage operation at an early date and press ahead with the construction programmes to erect a gigantic chemical industrial base as a monumental structure of eternal value, in hearty response to the teachings of the great leader and the resolution of the plenary meeting.

Noting that to powerfully press on with the construction of the complex is of weighty significance in building it into a comprehensive and modern chemical giant, they called for successfully ensuring the first-stage operation in a short time, increasing the already created vinalon, methanol and carbide production capacities and additionally creating production capacities of various chemical goods including caustic soda, chemical fertilizers and vinyl chloride.

Article Praises 'Monumental Creations'
SK1306103989 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT
13 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today comes out with a signed article headlined "Grand Monumental Creations Are a Valuable Wealth Demonstrating the Leadership Ability of Our Party," which says in part:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"The history and culture of our country are now shining more brilliantly and grand monumental creations of the Workers' Party era are being built in different parts so that the homeland is turning into a beautiful paradise on earth better to live in under the wise guidance of the party and the leader."

From the first days of directing the revolution and construction our party has unfolded a bold operation to convert our homeland which was liberated and guided by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song through a bloody struggle into a people's paradise better to live in and energetically directed construction work. Many grand monumental creations have made their appearance and our country has changed its looks anew in this proud course. In particular, two 200-day campaigns were successfully carried out and the march of grand construction was made vigorously in recent years under the leadership of the party with the result that an unprecedented speed of construction was created and a great innovation took place in a drive to increase material wealth in our country.

The grand monumental creations of our people are a valuable wealth clearly showing the greatness of our party as a tested guide of creation and construction, the inexhaustible strength of our people singleheartedly united around the party and the leader and the great might of the independent economy of our country which can build any large-scale edifice in a short space of time, once we are determined to do so.

Boundless loyalty of our party which is translating what is intended and desired by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song into a brilliant reality most successfully on the highest level, always giving precedence to it, is associated first of all with valuable grand monumental creations of our people.

In the period of the fatherland liberation war the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song unrolled a magnificent far-reaching blueprint to build barrages in various places of the River Taedong and turn it into gigantic canals and a grand man-made lake in the future. In order to realize the great leader's magnificent far-reaching plan of the grand nature-remaking project at an early date, our party unfolded a bold operation to construct barrages and formed a powerful force of construction, while leading the revolution and construction as a whole.

Many barrages including [word indistinct] and ponghwa barrages have been built one after another and a project of the west sea barrage of damming off 8 kilometres of the rough sea was completed in a matter of five years thanks to our party's energetic endeavouring and tested guidance.

The tested leadership ability and strong will of our party which would complete on the highest level construction objects intended and desired by Comrade Kim Il-song at any cost are associated with the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Grand People's Study House, and with the ice rink and the Changgwang Health Complex which rose on modern lines on the bank of the Potong River.

Today our party is giving energetic guidance to the struggle to accelerate the commissioning of large-scale objects of construction including the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex to successfully realize the far-reaching plan of the great leader for grand construction.

The grand monumental creations of our era are also immensely proud as they are precious wealth associated with the noble intention of our party to provide our people with better and more cultured living conditions, demonstrating the powerful might of heroic Korea, and with the tested leadership of our party which finishes any difficult and complex object of construction at an extraordinarily fast speed.

Embodied in the creations of eternal value for our people is the greatness of our party as a great leader of creation and construction.

Editorial Urges Implementation of Party Slogan
SK1406102389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN today runs an editorial under the heading "Let Us Grasp and Thoroughly Apply the Motto of the Party 'Let Us Meet the Requirements of Chuche in Ideology, Technology and Culture!'"

The editorial says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"... Our party put forward such slogans as 'Let us meet the requirements of chuche in ideology, technology and culture!', 'Let us produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!' And 'Let us live our own way!' These are good slogans which also accurately express the needs of our revolution and the revolutionary aspirations of our people."

The slogan "Let us meet the requirements of chuche in ideology, technology and culture!" Put up by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has put fresh spurs to the implementation of our cause of socialism and communism which is in progress under the banner of the three revolutions and brought about a great turn in the revolution and construction.

Pointing out that to consistently grasp and thoroughly apply the party's motto is an important demand for making a constant advance in the fulfilment of the cause of socialism and communism under the banner of the uninterrupted revolution, the editorial says, and continues: The revolutionary slogan of the party is a strategic one which indicates [to] our people the fighting targets of the three revolutions and the ways for attaining them.

In order to build communism, it is imperative to occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism, and to this end, all the aspects of human, natural and social transformation must be reshaped and completed as required by the chuche idea.

The shortest way of occupying the two fortresses of communism with flying colours is to thoroughly transform all the spheres of ideology, technology and culture with the chuche idea as a guideline. In other words, this is to imbue the whole of the society with the chuche idea. The might and validity of the slogan lie in that it gives a scientific answer to this essential problem.

To continue thoroughly implementing the party's slogan is now a worthwhile work to realise the design and intentions of our party to make a decisive advance in the realization of the cause of socialism and communism, the editorial says, adding:

All the party members and other working people should deeply grasp the revolutionary nature of the slogan and the noble intentions of our party it contains and perfectly carry it into practice. And they should dynamically press ahead simultaneously with the technical and cultural revolutions, giving a definite precedence to the ideological revolution under the banner of the chuche idea as required by this slogan.

To give spurs to the mass movement is an important thing in continually applying the party's slogan thoroughly, the editorial says, and goes on:

Our party is energetically directing the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the slogan "Let us meet the requirements of chuche in ideology, technology and culture!"

As intended by the party, we should accelerate the process of the transformation of the society, keeping hold on the mass movement whose validity and attraction power have been fully proven in the practice.

Assessment of No Canceling Appraisal
SK1506012789 (Clandestine) *Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT*
9 Jun 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] In an interview with HANGUK ILBO on the occasion of its founding anniversary on 8 June No Tae-u showed his ulterior motive for canceling the midterm appraisal by stressing that it is not desirable for the development of the country to discuss the interim appraisal without solving such problems as the enormous adverse effects and the so-called division of national opinion.

No Tae-u also stressed in his special press statement last 20 March that he had no alternative but to postpone his midterm appraisal indefinitely for the stability of the political situation, clamoring about the dangerous situation of the present system. This is an intolerable act of fooling and betraying the people.

That No Tae-u has outrightly discarded, without hesitation, his pledge of a midterm appraisal promised to the people, shows that he is a political defrauder and shameless hypocrite who would perpetrate any political machinations to maintain and prolong the military dictatorial regime.

Though No Tae-u babbled about the so-called instability of the political situation and the division of national opinion, it is No Tae-u himself who caused such problems. No Tae-u's remarks on the division of national opinion and the instability of the political situation mean [words indistinct] for the right to existence, democratic and civil rights, independence, and reunification which are widely spreading and heightening among the people and the students. This is also attributable to the No Tae-u regime which is pursuing North-South confrontation, the perpetuation of division, and pro-U.S. traitorous policy while imposing the fascist oppressive rule.

Nonetheless, No Tae-u's scheme to cancel his midterm appraisal under the pretext of division of national opinion is an intolerable traitorous act to the people. By this very act he has acknowledged himself to be thoroughly isolated from and rejected by the people.

Furthermore, what we cannot overlook is the fact that No Tae-u strongly expressed his opinion at a news conference that he has no plans to make two former presidents, Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha, testify at the National Assembly.

Delving into the truth of the bloody massacre perpetrated in Kwangju, punishing the main culprits of the massacre, and liquidating the irregularities of the Fifth Republic are urgent issues, the solution of which is consistently demanded by the people. Therefore, to resolve these issues, the main culprits should not only testify at the National Assembly, but should receive a stern judgment from the people.

Nonetheless, No Tae-u's persistent rejection of testimony by Chon Tu-hwan—the main culprit of the Kwangju massacre and the irregularities of the Fifth Republic—at the National Assembly is an intolerable challenge to the opinion of the people and a traitorous act.

Traitor No Tae-u's desperate opposition to the National Assembly testimony by Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha clearly shows that he, as well as Chon Tu-hwan, were the main culprits of the massacre in Kwangju, the incarnation of the military dictatorship, and the accomplice in the irregularities of the Fifth Republic.

By revoking the midterm appraisal and desperately defending the main culprits of the massacre in Kwangju and the irregularities of the Fifth Republic, traitor No Tae-u is attempting to tide over the crisis of the colonial fascist dictatorial regime and to maintain its remaining, filthy life. However, our people will never tolerate this.

Our people will hold up further aloft the banner of independence, democracy, and reunification and eliminate the colonial domination of the United States and the military dictatorship in this land, and bring the main culprits of the massacre in Kwangju and the irregularities of the Fifth Republic to the trial of the people to sternly punish them.

South Korea

Daily Calls for Prudence in U.S. Troops Issue
SK1506014289 *Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*
15 Jun 89 p 6

[Editorial: "U.S. Troop Reduction"]

[Text] It is perplexing to witness the touchy issue of the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the nation again becoming the subject of debate recently. The controversy was touched off this time when U.S. Senator Carl Levin early this month submitted a proposal to bring down the number of American forces in South Korea from the present level of 43,000 to 10,000 over a five-year period.

The motivation for the submission of the proposal may be to counter the Soviet peace offensive to reduce armament especially in the Far East.

Under these circumstances, we are concerned about anti-American slogans being intensified by radical dissident forces and student activists who indiscreetly call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops, even burning the U.S. national flag, Stars and Stripes, in doing so.

Noteworthy are recent remarks made by Rep. Kim Tae-chung, leader of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, in which he showed an affirmative stand on the troop reduction proposal.

No doubt, there are very few who insist on the permanent stationing of American troops here, on the principle that the primary responsibility for one nation's defense should be borne by its own military, leaving aside the need for military alliances with foreign countries.

The U.S. military presence may damage our naive pride of being capable of defending the country by ourselves, and sometimes causes undesirable friction between American servicemen and Korean residents around U.S. military camps.

We must take note of the fact that the American forces returned to Korea after North Korea triggered the Korean War in 1950 to push back the Communist invaders. They continued to be stationed here, though being gradually reduced in number to the present level, as a deterrent against North Korean invasion.

The stark reality is that the North has maintained an estimated 100,000 crack troops, armed with updated weapons supplied by the Soviet Union, close to the truce line only 30 miles away from the capital city of Seoul. It therefore is undisputedly premature to discuss an additional pullout of U.S. troops.

Keen attention must be paid to Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun's testimony on Monday that the government would have to increase military spending by more than 60 percent, that is from the present 5 percent to 8 percent of the GNP, in case U.S. troops withdrew from the nation.

Besides the enormous economic burden this represents, the minister also testified, the length of compulsory military service for enlisted men would have to be extended from the current 30 months to 50 months.

In case U.S. troops are further reduced to the level of 10,000 as Sen. Levin proposed, the military balance between South and North Korea would be disrupted without any guarantee that Moscow and Beijing could prevent Pyongyang from triggering another war to invade the South.

We should bear in mind that North Korea and each of the two Communist giants in the neighborhood are not only militarily allied, but the North is geographically in the far more advantageous position, in terms of promptly receiving military support from its allies.

Our vigilance against possible North Korean provocation must not be eased in view of the present situation, not to speak of Pyongyang's sustained war preparations, including the development of even chemical, biological and radiological warfare hardware aimed at inhuman massive killing.

In conclusion, the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea should be prudently dealt with until after Pyongyang really gives up its long-standing strategy to communize the South by force or a systematic apparatus becomes sufficiently operational to guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula.

In other words, the U.S. troop pullout will be discussible if the two Koreas declare a non-aggression pledge and conclude a peace pact, among other preconditions.

Kim Yong-sam Meets U.S. Security Aide Scowcroft
SK1506090589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Washington, June 14 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam said Wednesday the Soviet Union shares his opinion that reunification of the Korean peninsula must be accomplished by peaceful means alone.

Kim, the head of South Korea's No. 2 opposition party, flew to Washington via New York after a nine-day trip to Moscow, which he said has invited him back next year.

He told U.S. presidential security aide Brent Scowcroft in talks at the White House that the currently suspended inter-Korea parliamentary talks would probably resume. He was briefing Scowcroft on his meeting with Ho Tam, chief of North Korea's Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, in Moscow.

Scowcroft said Moscow and Beijing are currently approaching Seoul and are pushing Pyongyang to sincerely tackle inter-Korea dialogue, and therefore the United States is also optimistic about the future of the South-North contacts.

Kim visited Moscow June 2-10 at the invitation of the state-run Moscow Institute of World Economy and International Relations, becoming the first South Korean political leader to visit the communist nation.

It is important for the governments of Seoul and Washington to make joint efforts to overcome the anti-Americanism that exists in the minds of some Korean people, Kim said.

'Minutes' of Ho-Kim Moscow Talk Released
SK1506024489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
15 Jun 89 pp 2, 3

[“Excerpts” of Minutes from dialogue between Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, and Ho Tam, chairman of North Korea’s Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, released in Washington]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam: I think that you flew here to Moscow from Pyongyang as you have something to tell me. Would you speak first?

Ho Tam: We have invited you to Pyongyang, and President Kim Il-song told me to meet you and to discuss the matter.

Four decades have already passed since the division of the fatherland. We should not delay the unification any longer. Unification must be achieved in our generation and I think now is the time for unification in light of circumstances both at home and abroad.

The United States and Japan are attempting to fix the concept of two Koreas as permanent fact for the sake of their own interests.

The nation should be unified, transcending ideology and system, and we recommend the confederation formula. What is urgent first is to create an atmosphere, and the danger of war must be eliminated. To turn the state of a ceasefire into the state of peace, we have to conclude a peace treaty with the United States, and the North and South must make a non-aggression declaration.

Kim: Is there any one among the entire people who do not wish for national unification? Unification is our important task, which we should realize. But, at present, we differ in method, so we have to negotiate and seek to find a common formula.

It is regrettable that there has been no particular progress in previous contacts, but we have to cope with the unification issue with patience because it is a very difficult problem.

My firm belief about the South-North problems is that mutual dialogue is the most important thing. Currently, all kinds of talks have been halted. This is very wrong, and all talks must resume soon. The parliamentary conference is important. There are four political parties in our National Assembly, and they each represent the people and reflect the people's opinion on administration. Why are you suspending such talks? The parliamentary conference must resume as soon as possible, and let's talk about everything there.

A single South-North sports team for the Beijing Asian Games must be formed through sports talks. I think it is highly likely a single team will be formed in case each side makes a few concessions. This will help advance unification.

Principles are important in handling the unification problem, but what is more important is how it is promoted. The most effective contact or talk is the meeting of the top leaders of the two sides. President No Tae-u and president Kim Il-song have to meet and discuss the future of the nation. Are there any more substantial and efficient talks? A summit must be realized at an early date.

In 1979, I had said that I would meet Kim Il-song for national unification, and I repeated this statement on subsequent occasions. There has been no change to the present. For the sake of the national unification, I will go anywhere, and I hope I will go to Pyongyang some day. But what is important is the atmosphere and timing. This is up to my judgment and I think of it a lot. My judgment is that now is not the time.

And what is also important is that both the South and North should give up the intention of toppling the other side by means of force. We have to know that unification this way is absolutely impossible. On the occasion of this meeting with you, I urge that the two sides resume the parliamentary, economic, Red Cross and sports talks as soon as possible to show the people of both sides the look of dialogue.

Ho: You spoke of having dialogue. We also think dialogue is desirable and know it is impossible to topple the other side. Amid the persistent atmosphere of confrontation, there would be no fruit from any dialogue. So, we have suggested the solution of military problems. Team Spirit should be discontinued and military forces should be reduced.

We do not oppose the holding of a summit. President Kim Il-song also proposed it. We have much to say of the punishment of Mun Ik-hwan for meeting Communists.

Kim: No people in the world likes the stationing of foreign troops in their country. The U.S. troops are stationed in the South to deter war and to defend the South. So, both the South and North must restore trust first. If there is a guarantee of peace and abstention from invasion, the solution of the problem is not difficult.

North Korea must acknowledge that it is impossible for it to change the ideology of the southern people or to communize the South. Our people do not understand why Mun did not consult with the government justly and openly beforehand.

Let's not interfere in each other's internal problems. I stress here repeatedly...let's promote dialogue with sincerity.

Ho: Let's have dialogue. I hope you will make a decision on your visit to Pyongyang. If you discuss things with president Kim Il-song in Pyongyang, I think it will be possible for Kim and you to come to a mutual understanding. The parliamentary conference had been going well, but was suspended due to Mun's visit and Team Spirit. But, we will resume it in the days to come. What do you think of President No Tae-u's thoughts on national unification?

Kim: I think that President No also thinks much of unification.

Ho: Students (in the South) want to come to North Korea, and why do you oppose that?

Kim: Okay. I think exchanges of students are good. We will send our 1,000 students, and then you send 1,000 North Korean students (to Seoul). I cannot but suspect that your unilateral invitation of students is aimed only at causing confusion (in the South). This will not be helpful for unification at all.

Ho: I'm very glad to meet you, president Kim. What do you think of making public the fact that we met?

Kim: We have not to make this kind of meeting a secret. We have to publicize it. But, I have to return home...I will not talk about it for the time being.

Ho: What do you think of drawing up a joint press release and issuing it after you return home? (One of Ho's aides pulls out a paper from a briefcase and hands it over to Rep. Pak Kwan-yong.) (The joint press release prepared by Ho's side reads: "There was a meeting between Ho and president Kim in Moscow on June 6. Ho proposed again Kim to visit Pyongyang, and Kim promised to visit at an early date.....")

Kim: There has been nothing agreed on in today's meeting. Why don't you bare the truth as it is. We have to trust each other.

Ho: Okay. Then, let's each make our own statements. I'd like to have an exclusive talk with you, president Kim for two or three minutes.

Kim: We have talked with each other sufficiently for a long time, haven't we? I feel no need to meet secretly.

Ho: Then, okay.

Differences on Key Issues Cited
SK1506012689 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English
15 Jun 89 p 2

[“News Analysis” by staff reporter Kang Song-chol: “Seoul Wary of North Korean Motive Behind Secret Moscow Meeting”]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam's meeting in Moscow with Ho Tam is a noteworthy development, but only proved that south and north have a long way to go before reconciling their differences on unification and other key issues.

The meeting is the first confirmed talks between a leading politician of the south and a ranking government official of the north. Also noteworthy is the fact that it took place in the Soviet Union.

Despite these developments, north Korea watchers say they cannot find signs from the meeting that Pyongyang is changing its traditional positions toward the south.

They generally agree that the north must have aimed at launching a disguised peace offensive toward the south by taking advantage of Kim's visit to Moscow.

The secret meeting was realized at the request of the north, which hurriedly sent Ho to Moscow.

While meeting Kim, Ho reiterated Pyongyang's traditional positions such as the demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the south.

Judging from the attitude and remarks of Ho during the meeting, the north is unlikely to pursue flexible inter-Korea policies in the near future, the watchers say.

The north's one-time foreign minister, Ho is now working as chairman of the Committee for Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland. He is considered an expert on maneuvers against the south, including false peace offensives.

Ho may have thought that his meeting with an influential opposition leader of the south would provide a good arena for political propaganda.

He is said to have persistently asked Kim to accept Kim Il-song's invitation for him to visit Pyongyang, while praising the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, a dissident leader in the south who has been arrested for his unauthorized trip to the north.

In his New Year's message, north Korean leader Kim offered invitations to several leading politicians, religious figures and dissidents, including President No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam.

The invitation was considered in Seoul as a move to instigate division in the south's national opinion. The south countered that the north should first accept Seoul's calls for talks among responsible government officials if it is genuinely interested in promoting dialogue.

In the Moscow meeting with Kim, Ho criticized the Seoul government for having arrested the Rev. Mun and demanded that south Korean students be allowed to participate in the World Youth Festival slated for Pyongyang this month.

By repeating demands already rejected by the south, Ho must have aimed at gaining some propaganda points, rather than seeking the possibility of promoting genuine dialogue between the two sides, the north Korea watchers say.

Ho made such a motive apparent when one of his aides at the meeting requested the issuance of a joint press release to the effect that Kim expressed satisfaction with the talks and promised to visit Pyongyang. The offer was rejected by Kim.

Kim made it clear that this is not the time for him to accept an invitation to visit Pyongyang. He also called for resumption of the inter-Korea Red Cross conference and other channels of dialogue, adding negotiations for inter-Korea contacts should be made primarily between the two governments.

The positions expressed by Kim comply with the official stance maintained by the government. It suggests that during their Chongwadae talks held May 31, Kim and President No Tae-u may have shared views on the need to carry out diplomacy in a suprapartisan manner.

Kim is expected to meet No again after his return home and discuss the outcome of his trip to the Soviet Union and his meeting with Ho.

The north Korea watchers also pointed out that the Kim-Ho meeting took place in Moscow, noting there are expectations that the Soviet Union would increase its role to help reduce tension on the Korean Peninsula.

National Security Council Meeting Chaired by No
SK1506071689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0608 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—North Korea may strengthen its isolationist policy and suppression of dissent in response to the turmoil in China, a South Korean Government report said Thursday.

The report, submitted to the National Security Council in a meeting chaired by President No Tae-u, said Pyongyang may step up its propaganda attacks on Seoul, which should seek ways to induce the North to adopt an open-door policy.

No called the meeting to discuss the political, security and economic implications for the Korean peninsula of the turmoil in China and the Sino-Soviet summit.

The triumph of hard-liners led by Premier Li Peng over liberal reformists lessens the possibility of Pyongyang adopting an open-door policy, the report said.

Rapprochement between China and the Soviet Union, which recently resulted in Deng Xiaoping meeting Mikhail Gorbachev, will continue and will have a substantial impact on Northeast Asia as the Soviet sphere of influence expands into the Pacific, the report said.

The severe disturbances in China may obstruct economic and trade cooperation with Korea and slow the improvement of relations, it said.

The meeting was also attended by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, Deputy Prime Minister Cho sun, director of National Security Planning Pak Se-chik, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, Home Minister Yi Han-tong, Finance Minister Yi Kyu-song, Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun and Gen. Chong Ho-kun, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Film Couple Talks About North, Kim Chong-il

Says U.S. Promised Help

SK1506005289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
15 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Movie director Sin Sang-ok and his actress wife Choe Un-hui apologized for damaging south Korea's image while in north Korea.

The couple told a news conference yesterday that they collaborated with north Korean Communists "in order to survive."

"I do hope that the public will excuse our activities," Choe said.

Sin said they escaped from the Communist north because they were unable to engage in film production freely. "North Korean society is so rigid that we, as artists, couldn't enjoy the same freedom as we did in the Free World in making films," he said.

During the 1.5 hour press conference at the Seoul Press Center, Sin said he and his wife are writing a book in the United States.

In north Korea, he said, films are the only entertainment for the public, adding that movies are a primary political tool.

"It may be that north Korea is the only socialist country that uses films so thoroughly and politically," said Sin, 63. "Thus, there are no movies there that do not contain political messages," he said.

He said north Korean leaders still want to communize the whole of Korea by force. The couple said they met with north Korean leader Kim Il-song and his son, Chong-il.

The couple said the Kim Il-song cult remains obnoxious.

Sin said he and his wife contacted the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency before escaping from north Korea in March 1985. Three months later, Sin said the U.S. promised to help the couple escape from the Communist country.

As a consequence, he said, the U.S. government was aware of their plan to defect to America in March 1986.

The couple said they want to make good-quality films in Korea and elsewhere.

Tapes Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il
SK1506020489 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
15 Jun 89 p 3

[Following are excerpts from conversations involving North Korean leaders Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il and film director Sin Sang-ok and his actress wife Choe Un-hee, clandestinely tape recorded by the actress]

[Text] Dialogue with Kim Il-song (Jan. 1, 1985)

Kim: Well, I understand you had surgery. How do you feel now?

Choe: Yes, I am fine.

Kim: Take care of your health.

Choe: Thank you.

Kim: Did you get it done in Hungary? I mean the surgery.

Choe: Yes.

Kim: How old are you, director Sin?

Sin: I am 58 years old.

Kim: You will reach 60 before long. All of the works you have made here are excellent. Particularly, I like. "The Envoy Who Did Not Return," "Diary of Escape" and the latest production, "Chunhyang-jon." Yes, Chunhyang-jon was very excellent. I can't remember all the titles of those movies.

Kim Song-ae (Kim's wife): "Red Wing."

Kim: What

Kim's wife: There are "Red Wing:" and "The High Peak of Yongmaru."

Choe: "A Long Way on the Rail Track."

Kim: We are now insisting on the peaceful reunification and contacting the South again and again. This year, we'll try for more contacts, and sooner or later...

Choe: Well, the other day...

Kim: One thing stands in the way. What they (South Koreans) have in mind is the entry of two Koreas into the United Nations. (South Korean Foreign Minister) Yi Won-kyong told (U.N. Secretary General Kurt) Waldheim that the two Koreas should join the U.N. That is to perpetuate the division of Korea on the international stage. I want them to accept our idea of the Koryo

Confederation Republic which recognizes the existing different ideological systems. That is the best way to avoid the permanent division of the nation. But they (South Koreans) are always dependent on American strategy in dealing with their own problems.

Kim: Thank you both of you for greeting me. Now let's join in the New Year's banquet.

Choe: Thank you.

Kim: Take care.

Sin: Dear sir. If you want me to make a certain movie, please tell me.

Kim: Okay, I'll tell you. Why don't you make historical movies that will feature beautiful Korean landscape. I don't like foreign people to talk about Korea. I once strongly lodged a complaint to (Nikita) Khrushchev about a false report on Korean history printed in PRAVDA. Khrushchev also admitted their fault and said, "it is Koreans who better know about their history."

Kim: Comrade Sin, it is your work to tell what Korea is through your movies.

Dialogue with Kim Chong-il (on Oct. 19 1983). The three-hour meeting was held at Kim's office at the North Korea's Workers (Communist) Party. Conversation with Kim was recorded for about 45 minutes.

Kim: When it comes to South-North exchanges, I think it's cultural exchanges, cultural cooperation. In my opinion, Korean people willing to visit the North or the South are now acting according to their own desires. We thought about if there was any way to have you visit here of your own free will and your own initiative. So I talked about it with my comrades. After scrutinizing film archives, comrade Choe Ik-kyu recommended that Sin was the best director in the South. Of the first importance was the fact that Sin is a North Korean native. As for the next consideration, in our judgment, it was Sin's situation in the South. Sin seemed to be looking for another country to make films in because of hardship under the rule of (the South Korean president) Pak Chong-hui.

Sin: At that time my license was cancelled.

Kim: Yeah, yeah, I thought it was okay to bring you here. But it was hard to bring you directly to the North. So to induce you to visit the North, we needed Choe. (laughs). At that time, I tried to let it be known that South Korean people voluntarily came to the North, with the utmost care offered by the republic (North Korea) and with true freedom, to make movies.

Kim: But that was an excuse. Right now, the situation of our films are...How can I put it. Movie people here are mostly those who studied in the Soviet Union in the

1950s. Color film was introduced here in the 1950s and cinemascopic has made inroads here since the late 1950s. We didn't know cinemascopic techniques at that time, though. Most movie directors got practical training in the Soviet Union and then graduated [from] arts schools here.

Kim: As you know, people in the north live in a kind of encampment within walls, so they only know about their own society and have great pride in themselves. That's why they neglect comparisons of themselves with others.

Sin: I agree with you.

Kim: So I needed you. (July, 1984)

Kim: It is also necessary to present Korean films at various international festivals so as to introduce Korea on the screen. Since it has greater influence than advertisement in printed materials.

Choe: I agree. (August, 1984)

Kim: You'd better train our actresses. it would be good to have a Yun Chong-hui here in the North. (Actress Yun was one of top actresses in the South)

Choe: There are lots of actresses here who can grow up to beat Yun.

Sin: Don't worry about it. There are at least four or five.

Expose Traits of Kim Chong-il

SK1506010889 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English
15 Jun 89 p 3

[Following are excerpts from the NSP (National Security Planing Agency)-released profile of the North's heir apparent Kim Chong-il as recounted by Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui]

[Text] Health

Kim Chong-il always wears heeled shoes and styles his permed hair upward to appear taller than his 165cm height. He is also self-conscious about his weight (he weighs 85kg) and avoids thick clothing. He is a heavy drinker and smoker but is so obsessed with his health conditions that he sanitizes his house everyday and keeps away anyone with a contagious disease. Kim brought his own food and chef to parties he held at Choe Un-hui's place.

Temperament

Kim is known to be irrational, self-righteous and unpredictable. He hates to lose and cannot handle personal criticism. He would often order a band at a party to change the song in the middle of the tune and he would go on with a game until he won. Kim is easily insulted and angered by the slightest hint of criticism.

It is common that a person with an appointment to see him waits hours because the heir engages in other activities way past the time of the appointment.

He calls attention to himself by embarrassing others and making completely unexpected acts, such as inviting secret guests to a party or chiding someone at a meal table.

He is forgetful of important appointments and activities but never forgets to send birthday gifts to the people he likes. Kim is scrupulous enough to remember and repeatedly mention that Choe Un-hui did not seem happy to see him when they first met, but he is also cold-blooded enough to watch over death executions in person.

Kim Chong-il amuses himself in peculiarly odd ways. He virtually terrorized his passengers when operating a motor boat one day, driving recklessly at full speed. He was once seen conducting a mini-orchestra at a birthday party in which all attendants were ordered to take part in a "game" of changing back and forth into army and navy uniforms.

Losers at such games would be partially or full shaved of their hair, and some were forced to go home naked.

Kim Chong-il shows immense, almost blind, respect and admiration for his biological mother Kim Chong-suk but is overcome with hatred and resentment toward his step-mother Kim Song-ae. The resentment is so strong that Kim even cuts out his step-mother's face from photographs.

Kim does not like to spend time alone and constantly surrounds himself with people by holding banquets. But he is very untrusting of people close to him and always tries to confirm their loyalty.

The heir also displays unusual and abnormal sexual behaviors. Among the thousands of films in Kim's personal movie archive are some 60 pornographic films as well. He commonly makes sexually lewd remarks at parties with government executives and it is widely known that he has a number of mistresses.

From 1977, Kim Chong-il would choose 30 women graduates of outstanding beauty from an art school and train them in basic nursing at a medical school. He would send the women for overseas training after which he would employ them at his office and lodging quarters.

He would regularly call in female entertainers to his parties and order them to strip and dance.

Personal Life

Kim Chong-il gives himself numerous privileges. He usually smokes foreign brand Dunhill cigarettes, and his office and lodging quarters are specially installed with

imported electronic goods such as televisions, refrigerators and stereos as well as expensive bedroom and living room furniture. His mansion is also equipped with a swimming pool, saunas, and escalators.

Kim has a 15-room, 20,000-pyong residence in central Pyongyang but has numerous other resort houses in and outside of the capital city.

Army Headquarters To Begin Moving to Taejon
SK1506051889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0457 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Army will begin moving its headquarters out of downtown Seoul to Taejon this month, it was announced Thursday.

The move to the vicinity of the provincial capital 140 kilometers south of the capital will be completed in July.

The Army said the new headquarters, in the geographical center of the country, has strategic advantages, making it easier to react swiftly to enemy attempts to turn the whole nation into a battlefield while minimizing damage to the command post.

New offices and barracks were dedicated last year, five years after four construction companies broke ground in 1983.

A war museum will be built on the old site here, the Army said.

Headquarters of the Air Force and Navy, also in downtown Seoul, will move soon under a government plan to relocate all military facilities out of Seoul, which is only 40 kilometers South of the Demilitarized Zone that has divided South and North Korea since the end of the 1950-53 Korean war.

Air Force Headquarters will move out shortly and the Navy will relocate its headquarters in the middle of next year.

The Defense Ministry, however, will remain in Seoul.

Army Headquarters consulted more than 1,300 retired soldiers, including former Army Chiefs of Staff, generals and war veterans, on the relocation.

Army Chief of Staff Gen. Yi Chong-ku said the move will give the Army flexibility and enable the defense of the capital to take a more concrete form.

Decision on Teachers Union Said Firm
SK1506035489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—The government is adamant in banning the controversial National Teachers' Union (NTU) and punishing its members, the education minister said Wednesday.

"The government decision to outlaw NTU is firm. It is certain that the Education Ministry will punish teachers who participate in the formation of the NTU and its district chapters," Minister Chong Won-sik told the National Assembly Education and Information Committee.

"However, the government will positively accommodate those demands that inspired NTU and its district chapters," Chong told the committee, listing the demands as "promoting teachers' rights and interests, improvement of their social status, remuneration and working conditions."

He said some 30,000 teachers or about 10 percent of the total have joined the union, and some 2,900 have become members of school chapters despite the government's warning.

To effectively accommodate the demands, the government will push to enact a teachers' law, Chong said.

NTU may cause a shortage of classes, unrest among pupils, anti-union activities by parents and a political struggle, Chong told the committee.

The government, therefore, will first try to persuade or warn those who are actively involved and next take disciplinary action against them, Chong added.

Meanwhile, lawmakers of the two major opposition parties—the Party for Peace and Democracy and the Reunification Democratic Party—called for legalization of the NTU while those of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the New Democratic Republican Party sided with the government's view.

Cho Sun Warns of Danger of Economy Decline
SK1506021189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun warned again Wednesday that further demands for pay raises will lock South Korea's economy into an irreversible decline.

"It is difficult for the nation's economy to regain strength if people from every walk of life continue to acquire a bigger share of the profits and push for democracy," said the top economic official.

The economy has turned downward after a growth rate of 12 percent in 1988, and restraining people from making excessive demands is now the main task of the government, said Cho, who is also economic planning minister.

Cho also reiterated that he will place top priority on restricting wage increases and securing stability.

The government will abide by its principle in bailing out the giant Daewoo Shipbuilding Company, he said.

The government promised to bail out the company if its workers promised not to demand wage increases until the shipyard returned to normal.

Management and workers failed to reach an agreement Wednesday as they still differ on wage increase rates.

The union demands a 53 percent raise this year, but the management has proposed a uniform increase of 85,000 won, an equivalent of 127 U.S. dollars.

Daewoo Management-Labor Negotiations Held
SK1506032089 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
15 Jun 89 p 8

[Text] Daewoo group Chairman Kim U-chung yesterday failed to end the turmoil of Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery in a negotiation with labor unionists of the shipyard in Koje, Kyongsangnam-to.

He agreed with labor unionists to hold another round of negotiations tomorrow to save the debt-ridden shipbuilding company.

It is generally expected that the scheduled negotiation for tomorrow will be the final one.

In yesterday's negotiation, which took about four hours, Daewoo Chairman Kim repeated that he would increase wages for workers by 170,000 won next year, specifically 85,000 won in January and the remaining in March.

He especially suggested that basic salaries would be increased by 120,000 won for next year with an increase of 50,000 won in bonuses.

Initially, Kim sought to increase basic salaries and bonuses next year by 20,000 won and 150,000 won, respectively.

In the meantime, labor unionists in the meeting did not reveal whether they would accept Kim's new offer.

They instead said that they cannot accept the management's plan not to increase wages this year.

However, it is anticipated that they would change their position in a negotiation set for tomorrow.

Yang Tong-saeng, leader of the labor union of the shipbuilder, headed the labor's negotiating team.

Kim told labor unionists that it would be impossible to end the turmoil without their help in consideration of the poor public image of the company.

Following the end of the negotiation, Yang said that he would collect an opinion of all labor unionists on the new offer.

He added that based on the opinion, he would enter another round of negotiation with Kim tomorrow.

Samsung Industries Shipyard Workers End Strike
SK1406014689 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English
14 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Koje, Kyongsangnam-to—Workers at Samsung Heavy Industries Co. will resume operations today, ending a 12-day strike that had crippled the Samsung shipyard.

The workers voted Monday to discontinue the walkout, a union spokesman said.

Of 1,341 union members who participated in the vote, 67.3 percent supported the plan to end their walkout, the spokesman said. The union has a membership of about 1,838.

The vote was called on whether to accept a compromise proposal by management.

Management had pledged to multiply the number of workers receiving skills allowances and host "unity" parties on the basis of department.

Both sides also have agreed to hold talks on the payment of salaries during the strike. Employers generally do not pay salaries during strikes.

The Samsung workers went on strike June 1 in protest over the reported wage gap between white- and blue-collar workers.

U.S. Dollar Value Rises Against Won
SK1506072489 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 0616 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—The U.S. dollar rose Tuesday against the Korean won for the first time since February 1987.

The dollar gained 0.30 won Tuesday and another 0.30 won Thursday to close at 667.10 won per dollar on the basis of the standard concentration rate. It fell 0.10 won Wednesday.

The dollar, which recently climbed to nearly 150 Japanese yen and two West German marks, has lost 2.55 percent against the won so far this year.

The dollar has now declined to the level of April 14, when it was quoted at 667.30 won.

Ministry Reports Increase in Land Prices
SK1506033089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—Land prices in Korea rose 14.83 percent during the first three months, the highest quarterly jump since 1978, according to a Construction Ministry report Thursday.

The rise was near that of the first six months of last year, 14.89 percent, and far over the 10.95 percent of the second half and the 4.77 percent of the final quarter of last year.

Prices were led in their upward charge by the spiraling cost of housing lots, increases in the money supply and speculation, the report said.

There was a substantial surplus in the international balance of payments, a major factor in increasing liquidity, while the supply of housing sites fell short of demand as businesses recycled profits into real estate rather than manufacturing due to labor unrest.

In Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and three other large cities, land price rises averaged 16.97 percent in the first quarter, but rose only 14.7 percent in medium- and small-sized cities and 5.97 percent in rural areas due to government restrictions on speculation in farm and forest land.

Residential areas topped the list with a rise of 16.02 percent, followed by greenbelts with 14.96 percent, commercial zones with 13.85 percent, industrial zones with 13.04 percent, and non-urban areas with 9.86 percent.

Price rises on Cheju Island, a honeymoon resort, averaged 23.25 percent: 20.71 percent in Seoul; 19.83 percent in Kwangju; 16.51 percent in Inchon; 15.97 percent in Kyonggi Province; and 7.10-11.79 percent in other areas.

Burma

Democracy Campaign To Resume as Schools Reopen
*BK1506065489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0639 GMT
15 Jun 89*

[Text] Rangoon, June 15 (AFP)—Burmese pro-democracy student leaders said here they would continue campaigning after the military government starts a phased reopening of schools nationwide, starting with primary schools on Monday [19 June].

More than 30,000 primary schools, closed since student-led protests for democracy swept this Southeast Asian nation a year ago, are to reopen but attendance is not to be compulsory, an official Education Ministry order said.

The order "permitting" the primary schools to be reopened was issued June 10 amid calls from student groups and political parties that the government first release detained students and lift a ban on student unions.

But observers here said they expected no untoward incidents until high schools and universities reopen, probably in October at the earliest.

"It will be a non-event until the higher classes are reopened," a Western diplomat said.

No dates have been set for the reopening of Burma's 1,702 middle schools, 726 high schools, 49 vocational schools, 30 universities and other institutes of higher education.

These were officially shut down August 9 for the students' safety after they led marches in the streets and strikes against former military strongman Ne Win and weakened his 26-year-old regime. Most classes had already stopped in June.

An official spokesman told reporters June 19 that steps would be taken to open these institutions but emphasised that no orders would be issued forcing any students, even primary school pupils, to attend classes.

"But any attempts to disturb those who decide to attend will be dealt with according to the rules," the spokesman warned at a press conference here.

Pro-democracy student leader Min Zeya had already told the press here that the reopening of schools would provide an opportunity to campaign more effectively, first at the primary level, and progressively at higher levels.

"The emergence of a legitimate student union will be possible only when schools re-open. Only then will we be able to intensify our fight for democracy and human rights," he said at a June 11 press conference.

Tacit agreement for a student union to be formed after the reopening was granted when Brigadier General Khin Nyunt, first secretary of the junta, met with a student delegation led by Mr Min Zeya, chairman of the All Burma Federation of Students Unions (ABFSU) Reorganizing Committee, in December.

The 29-year-old law student, arrested three times as a student activist, said more than 500 students were still under detention since the military seized power in a September 18 coup, and that 31 of them were in solitary confinement.

He said the ABSDF had secured the release of 250 students but that releases were becoming more difficult to organize.

Thousands more students have fled for fear of arrest to remote border areas seeking shelter and arms training with anti-Rangoon ethnic insurgents.

Meanwhile, the state-owned press has warned that "illegal organisations" have held "secret meetings" to plan disturbances.

"We must all be vigilant and be constantly on the alert against bogus students who infiltrate the student ranks and who actively attempt to disrupt the peaceful pursuit of education by the genuine student mass," the WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY said Tuesday [13 June].

Political parties, while welcoming the process of reopening schools, have called for a repeal of all restrictive government measures imposed after the coup, including a ban on public gatherings and a nighttime curfew.

"With the present rules and regulations in force, we believe it is possible to resume peaceful education," said a statement issued May 31 by the National League for Democracy (NLD).

The leading opposition party also demanded the release of detained students, the reinstatement of education staff sacked for participation in the pro-democracy movement, and the preservation of human rights.

Two Arrested Student Party Officials Released
*BK1506013489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Text] Thet Tun, 26, vice chairman of the Democratic Party for New Society [DPNS] and son of U Sein Aye, (?now a monk), who resides in Thiri Zeya Street, 16th Ward, Yankin Township; and Kyi Myo, 23, member of the DPNS Finance Affairs Committee and son of U Myo Aung of No 8, Marlar Myaing Street, Bauktaw, Yankin Township, were arrested by security personnel at around noon on 8 April after the two, carrying knapsacks on their shoulders, were acting suspiciously on West Shwegondine Road, near the Old Yedashe Road in Bahan

area. A search revealed that they were carrying documents that were defamatory to the government and the Defense Forces and were aimed at creating disturbances.

The two have now been released—Kyi Myo on 4 May and Thet Tun on 13 June.

Thai Paper Reports Attack on Karen's Phalu Camp
BK1206005589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
12 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak—Burmese troops yesterday launched a big assault on a Karen guerrilla stronghold near the Thai frontier here, border patrol police said.

About 1,500 Burmese troops backed by artillery and mortar fire attacked the rebel base of Phalu, which is defended by about 700 ethnic Karen guerrillas, said the police sources, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Karen rebel sources claimed that at least two Burmese died and five others injured in the day-long fighting.

The police sources said some 2,000 Karen civilians and Burmese villagers fled Saturday [10 June] as government troops took control of areas near Phalu, about 13 km southwest of this key border town.

Hundreds of shells and bombs began pounding the camp at Phalu, early yesterday. Ten shells fell across the border in Thailand but no Thai casualties were reported, police said.

Karen sources said 22 Burmese soldiers and six rebels had been killed since fighting around Phalu began on June 1. Another 31 government troops were wounded along with 13 Karen they said.

Heavy fighting was still being reported at 5 pm.

Thai police predicted that Burmese troops would overrun the rebel base by the end of the day.

The Karen are the largest of a dozen ethnic rebel groups that have battled for 40 years for greater autonomy from Rangoon.

Fighting has raged in the parts of the Karen state bordering Thailand since the Burmese army began an intensive campaign last October to crush the insurgency.

Meanwhile, eight porters drafted by Burmese government forces fled the border into Thailand yesterday. They said they could not stand the harsh conditions in the jungle.

Insurgents Surrender at Army Camps in May
BK1506022289 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] People belonging to various insurgent organizations who have come to realize the truth have been surrendering with assorted arms and ammunition at army camps. The following surrenders were reported 1-10 May:

Eastern Military Command: Deputy Company Commander Nanda and Private Sai Doe of the 21st Company under the Burma Communist Party's [BCP] 502d Battalion surrendered with one M-20 pistol and two M-22 automatic rifles at Wan Pong Camp. Pvt Mong U of the BCP 768th Brigade's 1st Battalion surrendered with one M-21 automatic rifle at Mong Hkak.

Corporals Aye Min and Khin Maung Tun of the insurgent KNPP [Karen Progressive Party] central headquarters surrendered at Tachilek base.

Pvts Kyaw Kyaw, Soe U Shwe, Ko Ko Gyi, Alfred, and Pokay, alias Henry, of the 303d Battalion under the youth insurgent group at the border surrendered at (Mong Hkan).

Northeast Military Command: Company Commander Aik Sai Lwan of the BCP's 3033d Battalion surrendered with a Browning pistol at Kyu-hkok Panghsang camp.

Southeast Military Command: Pvt Tun Yi of the insurgent KNU's [Karen National Union] 1st Brigade surrendered with a .38 revolver at Bilin Garrison. Pvt Maung Win surrendered with one M-16 and one AK-47 at Duyin Camp. Pvt Aung Than Myint of 5th Company under the Central Security Force gave himself up at Thaton.

Pvt Ye Than, alias Nai Min, of the insurgent NMSP [New Mon State Party] surrendered at Mudon base.

Pvts Aung Khaing Sint, Kyaw Win, Htay Aung, and Khin Win, alias Soe Soe, of the 205th Battalion and Pvt Kyi Lwin of the 207th Battalion under the youth insurgent group at the border surrendered at Myawadi. Pvts Win Htein and Maung Ye of the 101st Battalion gave themselves up at Thanbyuzayat.

Northern Military Command: Pvt Soor Bahadur of the regimental headquarters of the insurgent KIA's [Kachin Independence Army] 3d Infantry Regiment, Pvt Tudaw Muni of the 3d Company and Pvt Dudu Yan of the 4th Company under the KIA 253d Battalion, and Pvts Gana Shan and Adam Moha of the Central Headquarters surrendered at Waingmaw Camp.

Those who surrendered were warmly welcomed back by responsible officials of the camps.

Cambodia

SPK Denies Allegation of New Soviet Aid *BK1506062289 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 15 Jun 89*

[“The Little Prince’s Nonsense”—SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Jun (SPK)—The recent statement by Prince Ranariddh on the so-called “new supply of Soviet military aid to the Hun Sen faction” contained not a single thread of truth and was obviously part of a slander campaign against the State of Cambodia. According to this statement, the Soviet Union unloaded a large quantity of weapons and military equipment, including 30 tanks, at the city of Kompong Som for the Phnom Penh government.

These accusations by the little prince, reported by AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, are quite the opposite of the real situation in Cambodia, particularly at a time when the Phnom Penh government has made many concessions.

In the Constitution, amended last April, the State of Cambodia decided to abolish capital punishment at all levels. The Council of State of Cambodia, at a meeting last week, decided to release and pardon (100) political or common law prisoners. It plans to release other prisoners. The current government is carrying out socio-economic reforms, took part in a fourth meeting with Prince Sihanouk on 2 and 3 May in Jakarta, and is ready to take part in the coming meeting among Cambodians and an international conference on Cambodia in Paris. These moves are aimed at achieving national reconciliation, settling the conflict as soon as possible, and restoring peace in the country.

These groundless stories by Ranariddh are also aimed at influencing public opinion, which is increasingly worried about the danger of a reemergence of the genocidal regime in Cambodia following the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. These diversionary maneuvers are aimed at covering up military aid from China and some Western countries to the opposing factions and the latter’s efforts to secure arms supplies, particularly those of Ranariddh himself.

Lately, the little prince, thirsty for pomp and dazzled by the prospect of power in Cambodia’s future government, has been talking nonsense and has spared no stories to rally support inside the country and in the international arena. He even ordered his troops to sabotage the 10th national day celebrations in Phnom Penh, as confirmed by his men’s testimony at the Phnom Penh tribunal held at the end of last March. Just as the Khmer Rouge who never cease to repeat the old chorus of “Vietnamization of Cambodia...” and “Vietnamese soldiers disguised as Cambodian civilians...,” Ranariddh has also used big words to vilify the leaders of the Phnom Penh Government—Hun Sen in particular. He tries very hard to make door-to-door

calls in some Western countries to ask for military aid for the Sihanouk faction—a faction that is as ghostly as that of Son Sann within the tripartite coalition. He pretends not to know that introducing weapons into Cambodia means prolonging the fratricidal war and that the weapons supplied will fall into the hands of the Khmer Rouge—who are also part of the “Supreme Council for National Defense” headed by his father—thus allowing the Pol Pot criminals to return to power in Cambodia.

These latest moves by Ranariddh also run counter to the spirit of compromise agreed on by Chairman Hun Sen and his father, Prince Sihanouk, during their one-on-one meeting in early May in Jakarta, according to which the two parties pledged not to receive anymore foreign military aid following the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops. These maneuvers are also against the Cambodian people’s burning aspirations for peace and the current tendency in the region and the world toward a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem and prevention of the Khmer Rouge’s return to power in Cambodia.

More than ever, the Cambodian Government and people double their vigilance against these designs and hostile maneuvers, and are ready to face an eventual civil war—provoked by the opposing Cambodian parties—to defend innocent Cambodian civilians. Foreign countries should honor their promises to stop providing military aid to the opposing Cambodian factions after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, planned for the end of September, in order to avoid a civil war in Cambodia. They should do all they can to prevent the reemergence of the genocidal regime in this country.

Hun Sen Discusses Developments With Cadres *BK1506064089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Jun 89*

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the State of Cambodia, has warmly and cordially received some 900 cadres from central ministries, offices, and units, leading cadres of provinces, districts, and cities who were trainees at various complementary education centers, and students from various central complementary education schools.

Throughout the day, Comrade Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen explained in detail the latest developments concerning the Cambodian problem and changes in the country’s situation following the talks he had with the Cambodian opposition parties. He stressed the great success won on the diplomatic front, which has brought the prestige of the State of Cambodia to new heights in the international arena and has won broad sympathy and support from world opinion for the goodwill of the Cambodian party, government, and people.

On the other hand, he said, our enemies and the Cambodian opposition parties have become more isolated, seriously afflicted with internal disputes, and more vigorously despised and opposed by world opinion.

The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers told all present at the get-together that whatever the circumstances, cadres at all levels, sectors, and localities must pay close attention to motivating the masses into vigorously implementing all tasks and social obligations in order to advance toward successfully carrying out the party's three strategic tasks. For the immediate future, they must effectively and successfully implement all the new policies and specific directives of the party and government aimed at bringing new changes and prosperity to the lives of our people.

14th Battalion in Banteay Meanchey Recognized
*BK1406010689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 89*

[Text] A grand ceremony was held recently in Sereisao-phoan District of Banteay Meanchey Province to announce recognition of the 14th Battalion attached to the district.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade (It Loeu), deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of Banteay Meanchey Provincial People's Revolutionary Committee, acclaimed and highly valued all achievements scored in the district. He also exhorted cadres and combatants of the 14th Battalion to constantly heighten their vigilance in combat readiness and in attack to crush the enemies, and to pay attention to training in combat tactics so that they will have sufficient capabilities to ensure the defense of the localities, thus contributing to firmly defending the beautiful Land of Angkor in place of the repatriating Vietnamese Army volunteers.

Radio Delegation Returns From SRV Trip
*BK1506064489 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0420 GMT
15 Jun 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 15—A Cambodian radio and television delegation led by Kim Yin, general director of the Cambodian Radio and Television, returned here yesterday after a week-long visit to Vietnam. While in Hanoi, the delegation had working sessions with Phan Quang and Pham Khac Lam, general director and editor-in-chief of the Voice of Vietnam radio and Vietnam Television respectively. It was received by Tran Duc Luong, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers; Tran Trong Tan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of its Commission for Ideology and Culture; and Tran Hoan, minister of information. The delegation visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ha Son Binh Province. A protocol on cooperation between the Cambodian radio and television and the Voice of Vietnam radio was signed on this occasion.

Report on Nationwide Rice Cultivation

*BK1306131889 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1102 GMT
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 13—By early June this year, the peasants throughout the country had put 17,400 hectares under rice, including 12,500 hectares of floating rice, out of 1.8 million hectares zoned for this monsoon rice cultivation. Last year, they planted rice on 1,475,000 hectares or 81 per cent of the plan.

Cambodia has about 2.5 million hectares of arable land and 630,000 hectares of pasture. The per capita arable land area reached roughly half a hectare and per capita food production nearly 300 kilograms in 1987. The country is trying to become sufficient in food supply for its population.

Ranariddh Fears Lack of Support in Paris Meeting
*BK1506041189 Hong Kong AFP in English 0321 GMT
15 Jun 89*

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Bangkok, June 14 (AFP)—Distrust of the Khmer Rouge will keep Western countries from lending full support to the Cambodian resistance at an upcoming international conference on the 10-year-old Cambodian conflict, Prince Norodom Ranariddh has said.

Prince Ranariddh, the son of coalition leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and head of the Sihanoukists' military wing, added that Western countries could arrive at the conference in Paris in August without a consensus.

Speaking to AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE Wednesday [14 June], he noted that France and Australia appeared to be edging towards the views of Vietnam and the Hanoi-backed government of Prime Minister Hun Sen in Phnom Penh.

Prince Ranariddh said the lack of military backing for the two non-communist factions in the resistance, which support his father and former Premier Son Sann, meant the two groups would be unable to attend the conference on an equal footing with "the two communist monsters, Hun Sen and the Khmer Rouge."

The Phnom Penh government was installed by Hanoi after its troops invaded Cambodia in 1978 to oust the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, blamed for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of civilians during their nearly four years in power.

The Khmer Rouge continue to form the powerful military muscle of the resistance coalition, which is recognised as the government of Cambodia by the United Nations.

Prince Ranariddh reiterated in the interview a resistance demand that the Khmer Rouge be included in a provisional quadripartite government along with the other Cambodian factions as part of a peaceful solution to the conflict.

Without their inclusion, he said, a civil war was inevitable.

But, he added that Western nations including the United States, Britain, Australia and France "are not going to give us much support to the question of a quadripartite government which will include the Khmer Rouge."

The Paris conference, to begin August 4, is to bring together the four Cambodian factions, the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France—non-communist Southeast Asian countries, Vietnam, Laos and several other countries including Australia.

Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia was generally condemned by Western nations.

Prince Ranariddh said he was worried because he believed Australia wanted "a special relationship with Mr Hun Sen," and that France, because of the influence of a "Vietnamese lobby" in the country, would not take a "completely neutral stance" at the conference.

He also criticised those in the United States who had opposed sending U.S. military aid to the two non-communist resistance factions on the grounds that such aid would only prolong the fighting, saying he "despaired of such naivety."

Vietnam, which has said it would pull out all its troops from Cambodia by the end of September, has also strongly condemned Washington for pledging further aid to the non-communist resistance factions.

The United States has been supplying humanitarian aid to the two factions, but the administration of President George Bush recently said it would offer military aid as well.

Asserting that he had so far received "nothing at all—zero" in the way of arms from Washington, Prince Ranariddh said the tripartite coalition was as a result almost completely dependent on China, which is the chief arms supplier to the Khmer Rouge.

Beijing also gives modest supplies to the Sihanoukist and Son Sann factions.

"We thus depend on China. But by depending on China, can we be free in all these negotiations?" the prince asked.

"It would be dishonest to point the finger at Prince Sihanouk and say he depends on the Khmer Rouge," he said. "To the extent that he receives (military) aid only from China, he has no choice."

Khmer Rouge Boasts Success of Major Offensive
BK1506013389 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
15 Jun 89 p 4

[Text] The Khmer Rouge claims it recently inflicted the heaviest loss since 1983 on the best Vietnamese forces in western Kampuchea and foiled their one-month major offensive in fierce battles for two stretches of a strategic national highway and other key terrains in Battambang province.

The resistance's military victory rendered the Vietnamese and Phnom Penh forces apprehensive and hopeless with the coming rainy season during which Cambodian guerrillas are expected to step up their attacks from May to October, said release made available to the press yesterday.

The report could not be immediately verified by other sources.

About 7,000 Vietnamese soldiers, backed by artillery, rocket launchers and tanks, were mobilized in the waves of four all-out attacks on the Khmer Rouge positions on the Pailin front in the western Cambodian province from April 9 to May 24, it said.

About 2,000 Cambodian soldiers derived from various units of the Phnom Penh administration were also involved in the offensive, the release said.

The goals of the offensive were to retake military positions held by the Khmer Rouge force since May last year and the Treng-Pang Rolim and Treng-Snoeng portions of National Highway No. 10, one of the most important logistic route for Vietnamese and government troops.

Described as among the elite combatant forces of the Vietnamese army in western Cambodia, the troops taking part in the offensive belong to division 309, Division 330, two regiments from Division 2, one regiment from Division 302 and brigades assigned to Battambang and Pursat provinces, it said.

The release says the Vietnamese launched four major attacks on the resistance positions at Pailin—April 9-15, April 17/23, April 26-May 3, and May 7-16 respectively.

For the third wave of the onslaught, Vietnamese troops made an incursion into the Thai territory to hit a resistance position from the west while other Vietnamese mounted simultaneous attack from the north, the south and the east, according to the release.

Vietnamese high-ranking military officials from Phnom Penh and other regional commands visited the Pailin battle front after the third failure and decided that the fourth and final onslaught must be discharged to overcome the resistance guerrillas, said the release which added that the latest operation was originally due for completion on May 16 but was drawn to May 24, again to no avail.

The resistance force claimed that more than 1,000 Vietnamese and Phnom Penh troops were killed and about 1,000 others wounded.

World Skepticism of SRV Troop Pullout Cited
BK1006092589 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Station commentary: "The International Community Is Skeptical of Vietnam's 5 April Troop Pullout Announcement"]

[Text] Since 5 April, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors repeatedly announced that they would withdraw their troops from Cambodia by September. However, following the announcement, people have noted that there have been no indications that Vietnam is genuinely preparing to withdraw its troops in September. On the contrary, fighting between Vietnamese aggressor troops and Cambodia's resistance forces still goes on throughout Cambodia, both inside the country and along its western border.

Along Cambodia's western border, fighting between Vietnamese aggressor troops and resistance forces is more frequent and on larger scales than before. For example, on the Pailin battlefield, while announcing its troop withdrawal, Vietnam has amassed four divisions and many units from other places to launch large scale offensives in an attempt to retake positions and territory taken and occupied by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea since the previous rainy season. Considering the extent of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' losses in the period of over 1 month during their offensives on the Pailin battlefield—in which over 2,000 Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded—people can clearly see that Vietnam has not withdrawn its troops from Cambodia; Vietnamese troops are not even pulled back 30 km from the border.

Another thing clearly pointing out that Vietnam is not withdrawing from Cambodia, as repeatedly stated by the spokesman of the Thai Military Supreme Command, is the fact that an increasing number of Vietnamese artillery shells fell on Thai territory during the period Vietnam said it was pulling back its troops 30 km from the border and repeatedly announced that Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn from Cambodia. A case in point is in mid-April, only a few days after Vietnam announced its fake troop pullout, thousands of all types of artillery shells and batteries of rockets of the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia fell on Thai territory in Bo Rai District, Chanthaburi Province; many more successively fell on other provinces adjoining the Cambodian border.

All these facts clearly show that Vietnam has not withdrawn its troops from Cambodia and is not preparing to withdraw in September as it has announced. This is why general public opinion is very skeptical of the Hanoi Vietnamese's 5 April troop withdrawal announcement.

People are unanimous in their views that Vietnam's troop withdrawal would be genuine only when it is carried out under the proper and effective supervision of the UN international control commission. As Vietnam only unilaterally announces it, people will not consider this as having any meaning; they still consider that Vietnam continues to occupy Cambodia militarily.

VOK Charges Vietnam's Ambition 'Unrestrained'
BK1506091289 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Political commentary by Uk Sunnary: "Vietnam's Unbounded Ambition"]

[Text] Historical records and evidence clearly show that Vietnam is one of the countries which fervently desire to annex its neighboring countries.

Through tricks, Vietnam annexed the whole of the Champa Empire and Cambodia's Kampuchea Kraom territory. Through this act, Vietnam's territory has been broadly expanded to the current stage. True to the saying, greed is boundless, Vietnam's ambition is also unrestrained.

What else is Vietnam doing now? It is known to all that Vietnam has even let the Soviet Union be its boss only because it desires to lord it over Indochina. Because of this unbounded ambition, Vietnam has spent a lot of budgets and lost many human lives in Cambodia without thinking of the deteriorating economy at home.

Our question is: Can Vietnam fulfill its boundless ambition? A universal saying goes: Where there is a will, there is a way. However, the kind of excessive will as that of Vietnam just cannot find a way.

The world will not bow to Vietnam's latest ambition to dominate Indochina through the process of a federation, because the Vietnamese act not only affects Cambodia which is an independent and sovereign country but it also constitutes a threat to peace in Southeast Asia and in the world. Due to its unbounded ambition, Vietnam has been despised by people throughout the world and is confronting all countries in the region, including the ASEAN member countries, China, Western countries, and all peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world.

In such a situation, can Vietnam realize its ambition? Can Vietnam go against the world in such a way forever? We dare answer these questions right away that Vietnam cannot tolerate this situation. That is why it has announced the total withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia by September. However, the fact that Vietnam persists in maintaining the communist Heng Samrin regime in power clearly proves that Vietnam still does not want to abandon its ambition. Therefore, the world will always be vigilant and continue to pressure Vietnam.

As for the Cambodian resistance forces, they will continue to firmly wield their arms and fight relentlessly to defend the Cambodian territory from Vietnam's unbounded ambition.

Day of Respect for Fallen Combatants Marked
BK1506054189 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Station editorial: "Paying Respect With Fondest Sentiments to the Souls of Comrades in Arms of our Democratic Kampuchean National Army"]

[Text] This 15 June is the day for paying respect to the souls of cadres and combatants of our National Army of Democratic Kampuchea [NADK], disabled comrades in arms, and the families of fallen comrades in arms. Our entire nation and people and our NADK would like to humbly bow with sincere and most moving sentiments to the souls of cadres and our NADK combatants who have sacrificed their noble lives in the Cambodian nation and people's sacred struggle to safeguard our nation and race against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

In the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators for the past more than 10 years, comrades in arms, cadres, and combatants of our NADK have most courageously and persistently endured all kinds of hardship and countless major and minor obstacles in defending the Cambodian nation and race. Our comrades in arms have persistently fought on the battlefields through successive dry and rainy seasons. At times, they were short of rice and ammunition; they were wounded and surrounded by the enemies. However, our comrades in arms courageously and fearlessly continue to fight and fight without retreating with a resolute spirit of love for the nation and people. Many comrades in arms have been wounded and disabled; many others have sacrificed their noble lives on battlefields.

It is the sacrifice in flesh and blood of these comrades in arms that has sustained our Cambodian nation and race to this day and advanced the struggle of our nation and people against the Vietnamese enemies to the current good stage in which we are convinced we will be able to absolutely liberate our nation and race from the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Our Cambodian nation and people will always remember this great sacrifice by the comrades in arms, cadres, and combatants of our NADK. All of us bow in respect and immensely admire the lofty, magnificent heroism of all the comrades in arms.

On this occasion, all of us would like to wish all wounded and disabled comrades in arms, who are recuperating and being treated in various hospitals, a quick recovery to continue their noble, patriotic duties. We would also like to wish compatriots—the parents, wives, and relatives of all fallen comrades in arms—good health and intelligence in order to continue contributing to fighting

the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until the ideal of liberating our Cambodian nation and race is achieved, a task that the children and relatives of our compatriots have been doing.

To those fallen comrades in arms, all of us would like to express our saddest regrets and fondest sentiments. We hope the souls of these comrades in arms rest in paradise forever. All of us still living pledge to follow these comrades' fresh blood example and continue to resolutely fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until our ideal of completely liberating our Cambodian nation and race is achieved.

Indonesia

Intelligence Chief on Impact of PRC Crisis

BK1406130189 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1229 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Jakarta, June 15 (OANA-ANTARA)—Chief of the State Intelligence Coordinating Agency (Bakin) Major General Sudibyo has stated here that he did not see any impact of the recent political turmoil in the People's Republic of China (PRC) on students' activities in Indonesia.

"I think the Indonesian students have been able to select what is good for them," he told newsmen after paying a call on Information Minister Harmoko at the latter's office.

Queried on the recent arrest of students grouping in the so-called Students' Committee for Lowering Electricity Tariff (KMPTL), Maj Gen Sudibyo said that the case had been explained by the Metropolitan Jakarta Police commander.

However, he went on, he was convinced that the recent student activities were not included in a category that should be considered as a threat to the national stability.

According to Sudibyo, whoever violates law and order has to be dealt with in the interest of law and order.

He also said that the students should be aware of their position as *civitas academica* who should be acting their role in the society.

Concerning his meeting with Minister Harmoko, Maj Gen Sudibyo said that he just discussed matters relating to his new job.

He also exchanged views with the minister on their respective responsibilities.

He further disclosed that he would soon meet other ministers under the coordination of the coordinating ministers for economy, finance and industry, political and security affairs, and public welfare.

Iranian Embassy Reaffirms Bilateral Ties
BK1506095789 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0930 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Jakarta, June 15 (OANA-ANTARA)—The policies of Imam Khomeyni, founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in all fields including relations with Indonesia will be continued by the leaders and people of Iran, the Iranian Embassy in Jakarta said.

In line with the realization of expansion and promotion of economic, political and cultural relations with the Third World Moslem countries, the Islamic Republic of Iran has been very keen on developing its ties with the Republic of Indonesia, the embassy said.

For the last decade, Iran has not failed to make every endeavour in this respect, the embassy said.

Commentary on OPEC Production Quota Decision
BK1206025789 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0000 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The OPEC decision on production quotas and reference prices, achieved after a number of long meetings, has served to remove fears that the mid-year meeting might not have a favorable outcome.

With the current 1 million barrel per day production quota increase—lifting it to 19.5 million barrels per day—Indonesia can increase its production by a further 67,000 barrels per day. This means that Indonesia will now be able to produce 1,307,000 barrels per day instead of the previous level of 1,240,000 barrels per day. The recent OPEC meeting in Vienna decided to reconvene in September to discuss the possibility of increasing the production quota to 2 million barrels per day from 1 October.

Indonesia had expected that an agreement would be signed during the meeting. Mining and Energy Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita said before leaving for Vienna that OPEC should increase its production between 500,000 to 1.5 million barrels per day and the minister's expectation did not fall short of that statement.

On the price issue, Indonesia was previously interested in maintaining a price at \$18 dollars per barrel and the OPEC meeting in Vienna decided on a reference price of \$18 replacing the basic price of \$18 per barrel. It is only right, therefore, that Indonesia should welcome the outcome of the recent mid-year meeting in Vienna. Minister Ginanjar Kartasasmita said the increase of 67,000 barrels per day will further increase the country's income from the export of oil and natural gas, and will stabilize the national income and expenditure for the current 1989-90 fiscal year. If a stable \$18 per barrel world market price can be maintained, it will mean that Indonesia will receive a

bigger income, and the 1989-90 national budget will be increased because the budget was based on an income of \$14 per barrel from oil production.

We still need to make greater efforts and be cautious in spite of the positive outcome of the recent OPEC meeting. Through greater effort, we will be able to meet the expected quota demand with optimum benefit. However, we cannot afford to be complacent in our efforts to increase the volume of nongas exports because even though Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates concurred with the decision in Vienna, they will further hold discussions concerning the decision reached in Vienna during the upcoming OPEC meeting to be held in September in Paris.

Austrian Ambassador Lauds East Timor Situation
BK1506094789 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0905 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Jakarta, June 15 (OANA-ANTARA)—Austrian Ambassador to Indonesia Herbert Kroell said on Wednesday [14 June] night that he already has an overall picture of condition in East Timor after he had personally observed the situation in the province.

In the field of security, for example, "I personally felt that the places I visited are safe, just as they are in the other regions of Indonesia," the ambassador said after spending four days in East Timor last week.

"At one time I ventured to walk alone at 22.00 hours local time three kilometers from Dili visiting a number of villages. The roads I passed through were safe. I did not encounter any pickpockets or robbers," he said.

His visit gave him the impression that there is nothing to fear in East Timor after the region has been declared open on January 1, 1989, by the Indonesian Government.

Kroell, in an interview with ANTARA at his residence, reported that he had even had an opportunity to visit a prison and talked with two of the 12 East Timorese who were political prisoners in it.

Kroell was impressed by the visit because he saw that the prisoners were humanely treated and could plant vegetables at the prison compound for their own consumption.

He said the condition in the prison he visited was better than that prevailing in Europe because in East Timor the prisoners were very humanely treated.

His four-day stay in Dili gave him the impression that security in the city is very stable and there are no crimes to be afraid of.

He could not say anything about conditions in other places in the province because "travel to these other places from Dili would take a longer time," he said.

In the past, the ambassador knew about condition in East Timor only through information supplied by various parties in the United Nations and Europe. But after he had visited the region personally, he now has a clear picture of the condition, he stated.

Kroell added that parents in East Timor now tend to send their children to leaders of the Catholic Church for nurturing and education.

He said he was also informed by East Timorese Governor Mario Viegas Carrascalao that there used to be only one school in Dili but now many schools are available.

Furthermore, the number of illiterates in the province has now decreased sharply.

Kroell is the first ambassador in Indonesia who has visited East Timor personally after the region was declared open on January 1.

Laos

More Lao Refugees Return From Thailand

*BK1406102889 Vientiane KPL in English 0933 GMT
14 May 89*

[Text] Vientiane, June 14 (KPL-OANA)—“30 families of Lao refugees totalling 89 persons voluntarily returned home yesterday from Napho and Pakson Camps in Nakhon Phanom Province, Thailand,” reported VIENTIANE MAI daily today.

This voluntary repatriation, the sixth batch of returnees this year and the 45th since 1980, was coordinated by the Lao and Thai authorities, the Service of Public Health and Social Welfare of Vientiane Prefecture, and the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees].

Among the returnees, 13 families were originally from Vientiane Prefecture, 3 families from Xieng Khouang, one from Houa Phan and 13 from Bolikhamsai.

Phoun Sipaseut Chairs Seminar for Lao Diplomats

*BK1406104889 Vientiane KPL in English 0930 GMT
14 Jun 89*

[Text] Vientiane, June 14 (KPL)—A seminar for Lao diplomats, the fifth of the kind, was opened here yesterday morning under the chairmanship of Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC [Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee], head of the Foreign Relation Commission of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, foreign minister.

In his address to over one hundred participants Phoun Sipaseut made an assessment on the implementation of the LPRP's foreign policy since the previous seminar of the same nature.

The foreign minister pointed to the significance of the seminar during which Lao diplomats and officials who deal with executing the government foreign policy will assess the work performed in the field within the framework of the domestic and international development.

Phoun Sipaseut stressed that the seminar was aimed at making a joint effort in finding solutions to the problems of handling the work in the short and long terms.

The seminar will last one week.

French Revolution Celebration Planned

*BK1406031489 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Text] To manifest the long-standing friendship between the two countries and peoples of Laos and France, and on the occasion of the bicentennial celebration of the French Revolution—which is regarded as a very significant event for mankind, an occasion on which a historical declaration on human rights and the rights of citizens was announced—the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has decided to set up a working coordination committee to cooperate with the French Embassy in organizing various activities to commemorate the bicentennial.

Women's Delegation Leaves for Czechoslovakia

*BK1506093389 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT
15 Jun 89*

[Text] Vientiane, June 15, (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao Women's Union [LWU] led by its vice president, Mrs Davon Vongsak, left here for Czechoslovakia on June 14 to attend the Czechoslovak Women's Committee Congress due to be held in Prague on June 16-17.

During her stay, Mrs Davon Vongsak, on behalf of the LWU and the Lao women of all nationalities will confer “Mittaphap” (Friendship) medals on the Czechoslovak Women's Committee and its president in recognition of their contribution to the consolidation of relations of friendship between the two countries' women's organizations and the public at large.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Greece

*BK1506095389 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT
15 Jun 89*

[Text] Vientiane, June 15 (OANA-KPL)—The Governments of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] and Greece have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as of June 15, 1989.

The decision was made in view to develop friendship and cooperation between their two countries and peoples within the framework of international law.

Philippines

Soviet Ambassador Says Missiles Pose No Threat

HK1506102789 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] The Soviet Union has no intention of directing or threatening the Philippines with nuclear weapons. This was stated today by Soviet Ambassador to Manila Oleg Sokolov.

Sokolov explained that intercontinental ballistic missiles [ICBM], whether owned by the Soviet Union or the United States, can be directed and fired at any part of the world. However, he stressed that this does not mean that their ICBM's are aimed at a particular country. He added that based on Soviet defense planning, the expanse of the nuclear facilities network located around the perimeters of Soviet borders has to be considered.

Although Sokolov did not directly admit that there are Soviet missiles directed at the Philippines, he said that this could happen if there are missiles there that are directed at the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, Rear Admiral Carlito Cunanan has agreed to the creation of a monitoring group whose task will be to verify the presence of nuclear weapons in the country. However, he agreed with Defense Secretary Ramos' statement that it will be difficult to determine the presence of these weapons in the country. But he stressed the importance of having a monitoring group, even in other countries, to study and look into the issue. In an interview with newsmen at Philippine Naval Headquarters on Roxas Boulevard, Manila, Admiral Cunanan said:

[Begin Cunanan recording in English] Well, I think that is needed by any country, especially ours, as far as announce to the world that we want a nuclear-free zone also. [end recording]

Laurel Confirms Reports on Soviet Missiles

HK1506113589 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
15 Jun 89 pp 1, 11

[Text] Vice President Salvador H. Laurel confirmed yesterday a report of Philippine Ambassador to the Soviet Union Alejandro Melchor that Soviet nuclear warheads are aimed at United States military bases in the Philippines.

But Laurel added that this development should not unduly alarm the country because this strategic positioning of Soviet weapons is a defensive, not an aggressive, posture.

The vice president, who is also president of the Nacionalista Party (NP), told newsmen who accompanied him to Batangas where he opened the NP's nationwide revitalization drive, that Melchor's report is "substantially correct."

Laurel said Melchor was present during his meeting in Moscow in July last year with Deputy Foreign Minister Yuriy Vorontsov during which the Soviet official told him that Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) are aimed at Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

However, he said it was his impression that this is being done not as an aggressive stance against the Philippines, but as a defensive positioning of Soviet might in this part of the world where the balance of power is heavily in favor of the U.S.

"I was told it's a defensive position on the part of the Soviets," Laurel said. "They are not aiming their nuclear weapons at us as an offensive measure. they are doing it, they said, because they know there are nuclear weapons in those two bases and they are aimed at the Soviet Union, so they are forced to defend themselves and aim their nuclear weapons also on those two bases."

Because of this, he added, the government has "no reason for alarm."

Laurel was reacting to a directive of President Aquino for the authorities to look into Melchor's report, which identifies the vice president as the source, to determine the threat to Philippine security posed by the Soviet policy.

Mrs Aquino also wanted to know if the U.S. government violated the terms of the RP-[Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. mutual defense agreement by keeping nuclear weapons in the two bases without the knowledge of the Philippine government, as implied by the Soviet decision to train its strategic nuclear weapons on the Philippines.

Laurel said he will discuss in more detail his meeting with Vorontsov in a report he will submit to the President next week.

Enrile Urges Aquino To Summon U.S. Ambassador

HK1506041789 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting
Company in English 0330 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Senator Juan Ponce Enrile has urged President Corazon Aquino to summon U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt and ask him to confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weapons in U.S. military bases in the country. The call was made by Enrile to prevent any violation of the Constitution.

[Begin Enrile recording] If there are nuclear weapons in the American facilities in Clark and Subic, the logical thing that President Aquino could do is to order her secretary of foreign affairs to call the American ambassador and confront him, and ask him whether there's any truth to this. And if there's any truth, why they have installed these nuclear weapons and nuclear armaments without the approval and consent of the Government of

the Republic of the Philippines, unless she wants to show to the world that she's a puppet and that she's tolerating these things. [end recording]

Editorial Urges Clarification on Nuclear Weapons
HK1506062889 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 15 Jun 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Nukes Issue Tests U.S. Sincerity, RP (Republic of the Philippines) Resolve"]

[Text] The Department of Foreign Affairs finally lent credence to the widespread assumption that the United States government has been keeping nuclear weapons on Philippine bases. Acting Foreign Secretary Jose D. Ingles told the press Tuesday that American nuclear presence "is no secret," but that the Philippine government does not have the technical capability to monitor it.

Secretary Ingles is a seasoned diplomat who cannot be unaware of the implications of his statement. That he said what he said is significant, even if he later clarified that he was merely referring to the reports of nuclear presence and not to the presence itself. No wonder it has stirred diplomatic row and some concerned sectors. Even President Aquino has been moved enough to order Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos to check on the reported nuclear presence and possible violations of the RP-U.S. bases agreement.

The amended bases pack provides that "the storage or installation of nuclear or nonconventional weapons or their components in Philippine territory shall be subject to the agreement of the government of the Philippines." (Transits, overflights or visits by U.S. aircraft or ships are not considered storage or installation and are to be conducted according to existing procedures.)

President Aquino was candid enough to confess that she was unaware of any U.S. nuclear presence in this country. "They have to ask us and they have to inform us," she said. "There has been no information."

We take this to mean that as far as the Philippine government is concerned, no permission has been secured or granted for the storage or installation of nuclear weapons. In short, there are supposed to be no U.S. nukes in this country. Now the Defense Secretary has been tasked to determine the truth of the matter.

The nukes question was raised after media revived reports that intercontinental ballistic missiles of the Soviet Union are aimed at American military facilities on Clark and Subic. If true, this Soviet threat adds another cause for concern for Filipinos caught between the two superpowers. The earlier this is clarified, the better for all concerned.

The Ingles statement should set the stage for testing U.S. intentions in this part of the world. Although it unilaterally holds a policy of neither confirming nor denying

the presence of its nuclear weapons anywhere, the U.S. cannot openly violate its commitment under the bases agreement not to store or install nuclear weapons in Philippine territory without the prior approval of the Manila government. After all, the sites in question are Philippine bases, not American territory.

Nuclear presence puts to a test not only American sincerity, but also the political will of the Aquino administration. The Ingles statement should be handled as a trigger for that test.

Aquino Terminates Services of Envoy to Moscow
HK1506113189 Quezon City MALAYA in English 14 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] The services of Ambassador Alejandro Melchor Jr will be terminated effective June 30, Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig Jr said yesterday.

Macaraig said the Department of Justice [DOJ] will clear Melchor of the alleged violations of foreign service rules and regulations which are currently being investigated but he will be removed as ambassador to Moscow on the strength of the President's prerogative to terminate the services of political (non-career) chiefs of mission at anytime.

Macaraig said Melchor will be replaced by a career officer, whose name he did not disclose.

Melchor's lawyer, Macapanton Abbas Jr, said Malacanang's decision, if true, "is the height of duplicity and is a culpable violation of the Constitution."

Macaraig's disclosure confirms an earlier report of MALAYA about a draft memorandum terminating the services of Melchor before the end of the DOJ hearings.

Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus denied the existence of the draft memorandum but did not directly deny a plan to terminate Melchor's visit before his visit to Moscow on July 17 to 20.

Justice Denies Order for Return of Marcos
HK1506110589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Here is an interview by Bing Formento with the Antigraft Court's presiding justice, Francis Garchitorena, on an order reportedly issued by this court, granting the return of former President Marcos to the country:

[Begin recording] [Formento] Can you please tell us whether or not there is any truth to the rumors going around, Justice?

[Gachitoren] There's no truth to them. And what is surprising is that people tend to believe this rumor without seeking clarification from us first. They immediately use the media.

[Formento] As a presiding justice of the Antigraft Court, does the court have the right to issue an order for the return of Marcos?

[Gachitoren] We have a policy about this. In ordinary cases, we do not have the right to force anyone or order any government servant to allow the return of anyone, even President Marcos. Therefore, we don't have that power under normal circumstances.

[Formento] Even on the recommendation of or at the request of various groups or sectors, Justice?

[Gachitoren] What I am telling you, Mr Formento, is that under normal circumstances we don't have that right or power to order anyone to allow the return of anyone outside the country.

[Formento] Thank you very much, Justice, for clarifying this issue. [end recording]

Unidentified Submarine Sighted Off Albay Coast
HK1506063389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 15 Jun 89 pp 1, 10

[By Danny Calleja]

[Text] Legazpi City—An unidentified submarine was sighted yesterday by residents of a coastal barangay in Rapu-rapu town in Albay, prompting the military to place its forces in the area on double red alert.

Military sources at Camp Bagong Ibalon, citing intelligence reports, said the submarine is a foreign vessel suspected of trying to land firearms for the New People's Army [NPA].

Two Huey helicopters and a Sikorsky helicopter gunship were dispatched by the Constabulary regional command to scour the Albay Gulf while Coast Guard operatives were ordered by Navy Southern Luzon district commander, Capt. Marino Panes, to organize round-the-clock patrol to secure the Albay coast and prevent any attempt by the mysterious submarine to carry out its mission.

The submarine was spotted by residents of barangay Binosawan of the island town of Rapurapu, at dawn yesterday.

The vessel's presence was reported to Lt. Renato Manalo, Coast Guard district commander for Bicol, who rushed to the area to conduct an investigation.

Manalo said the sighting of the submarine was confirmed by binosawan folk.

The objective of the submarine, according to military sources, must be the adjoining coastal town of Manito, believed to be an NPA stronghold, to deliver firearms to the rebel forces. Albay PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander Lt. Col. Menardo Beltran refused to confirm the report.

"We won't discount the possibility, however, and we do not want to be caught with our pants down, that is why we placed the command on alert for any eventuality if the report is verified," Beltran told the INQUIRER.

Beltran said he had beefed up the forces securing the coastal towns of Manito and Rapu-Rapu.

The sighting of the submarine yesterday was the third incident reported since 1987.

An unidentified submarine was also reportedly seen in Lagunoy Gulf a few kilometers from the coast of Caramoan Peninsula in Camarines Sur two years ago.

Towns in the Caramon Peninsula are considered rebel infested and there are suspicions that the submarine was about to land firearms for the NPA rebels.

That same year, another submarine was reportedly spotted in Albay Gulf near the coast of Manito. It is believed that the sub was able to land firearms for the rebels since the military then was concentrated in Camarines Sur after a series of bridge bombings in the province.

The bombings, a military source said, were diversionary tactics to clear the way for the landing of firearms from the mysterious submarine.

Military Denies Presence of Submarine
HK1506104589 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog
1000 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] The military has denied reports that an unidentified submarine was sighted in the Albay Gulf. Legaspi City's Philippine Coast Guard commander, Lieutenant Renato Manalo, said they dispatched a seaborne patrol team to talk to the residents of Rapurapu, and they claim that there is no truth to the reports.

The investigation was prompted by reports from unknown sources. A radio report said that fishermen had sighted a submarine along the coast. Rapurapu residents, however, confirmed that they had seen an unidentified aircraft hovering over the area last Sunday [11 June].

Pledges of \$116 Million for Land Reform
HK1006090289 Manila **MANILA BULLETIN** in English
10 Jun 89 pp 1, 11

[By Lulu Principle]

[Text] Acting Agrarian Reform Secretary Benjamin Leong said yesterday that the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) has received commitments of assistance for the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) estimated at \$116 million (P3.43 billion) from three countries.

"We have not received any formal or verbal desistance from these prospective Philippine Aid Plan (PAP) donor-countries despite adverse reports on the program," Leong said. "This can be considered a clear indication that these nations have strong faith in the government's efforts at uplifting the lot of landless people in the countryside."

Leong said a three-day pledging session in Tokyo, Japan, in July to be attended by 17 nations, including Japan, the United States, and the Federal Republic of Germany will discuss the assistance each country will give the Philippines in implementing the 10-year CARP.

The government has also received pledges of technical aid for the program from other countries such as Britain and France, Leong said.

France, he added, has indicated that its support will be among the issues which President Aquino is set to discuss with French leaders during her state visit there next month.

Of the \$116-million financial commitments received by the government, Leong said, \$56 million will come from Italy, \$10 million from the Netherlands, and \$50 million from the U.S.

The nation celebrates today the first anniversary of the implementation of the CARP law. The year, he said, was marked by significant achievements despite efforts to discredit the program.

He said the distribution of 102,836 emancipation patents covering 116,607 hectares of rice and corn lands to 76,653 farmer-beneficiaries highlighted the implementation of the CARP last year.

The DAR turned over to 513 farmer-beneficiaries a total of 613 hectares which it had acquired through a voluntary-offer-to-sell scheme.

During the same period, the DAR took over the ownership of 39,500 hectares of government lands leased to multinationals by the National Development Corp. (NDC).

A total of 21,664 hectares was distributed to 17,411 farmer workers of Del Monte Philippines, NDC-Guthrie Plantation, NDC Guthrie Estates, and Dole Philippines, Leong said.

The DAR resettlement program, on the other hand, extended assistance to 6,387 people who started living in 46 communities covering 11,415 hectares.

Leong also announced that he will carry out a major revamp at the DAR to streamline its operations in the field and ensure better implementation of the CARP.

He said the overhaul will affect the DAR's 76 provincial agrarian reform officers (PARO) and 1,500 municipal agrarian reform officers (MARO) who have been assigned to carry out almost 85 percent of the CARP.

The revamp, Leong added, will be implemented next week.

Aquino Denies Hacienda Shares Allegation
HK0906132589 Manila **Radio Veritas** in Tagalog
0900 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has strongly denied the charge by Senator Juan Ponce Enrile that she ordered the Hacienda Luisita's distribution of shares of stocks instead of subdividing it among the workers. In an interview with Malacanang newsmen, the president said she welcomes the Senate's decision to investigate Enrile's allegation.

[Begin recording in English] [Unidentified reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Aquino] Well, first of all, graft and corruption is such an enormous problem. I am appealing not only to all people in government, but also to the private sector to help us in this matter. Like in my speech before the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, I was saying that there would be no corrupt officials if there would be no bribes coming from the private sector. In other words, we all have to reexamine ourselves to find out what is it that is demanded of all of us so that we can contribute accordingly to the betterment of our nation.

[Reporter] Ma'am, in the matter of prosecuting these people, [words indistinct].

[Aquino] With regard to the Garchitorena?

[Reporter] With anybody.

[Aquino] Well, what I have said is as soon as we are able to find charges, then file the corresponding charges. And with regard to the Garchitorena estate, as soon as the Feria committee comes out with its...[changes thought] finishes its investigation, then we can proceed accordingly.

[Reporter] Mrs President, the Senate voted yesterday to investigate charges by Senator Enrile that you have abused your powers as president to cause the distribution of shares of stocks of Hacienda Luisita, instead of subdividing the estate among the workers. What can you say about that allegation?

[Aquino] All right. First of all, this matter has not even gone to PARC [Presidential Agrarian Reform Council] yet. I think the senator was accusing me, or at least saying that as a matter of delicadeza [finesse] I should have inhibited myself. Well, I would like to inform the senator, I think he already knows that question of his really makes me wonder if he was really honest about all of this. The PARC still has to look at this, and you can be sure that I inhibited myself from this. But what is important to point out is, first of all, there was a memorandum of agreement signed between the workers of Hacienda Luisita and the owners. And I understand that almost 92 percent of the workers voted to approve this agreement. So the agreement so far is just between the workers and the owners. This will still have to be approved by the Agrarian Reform, and then finally by the Presidential Agrarian Reform Council. Also, I would like to perhaps remind our people that somehow Senator Ponce Enrile keeps on hurling these accusations. I remember during the EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] Revolution, first of all he confessed that he staged an ambush, as we all remember led to the declaration of martial law. Also, he confessed that I was cheated out of 350,000 votes. I am just wondering, for somebody who is not exactly the paragon of virtue, he hurls accusations left and right. And you know, if indeed he has ground to do this, then do it in the proper manner. But first of all, it is really unfair of him to say that out of delicadeza I should not have acted on the approval of this agreement, when the matter has not even reached the Presidential Agrarian Reform Council. So I'd just like to ask our people to remember what the senator has done in the past, and specifically confessing to staging an ambush and also to cheating me out of 350,000 votes.

[Reporter] Ma'am, honestly, do you believe that there are some who accuse the [word indistinct] of being corrupt?

[Aquino] Well, I have said that graft and corruption has been with us for a long, long time. We are doing our best to clean up, but this did not happen just until my administration. It happened under Marcos, it happened under Macapagal, and all the presidents before him. But what is necessary here is for each and every Filipino to examine oneself, to find out really what is demanded of each of us. Because all of us have to work together in this. This situation calls for the dedicated efforts of all of us. So we have to remember first of all that we are Filipinos, that we all have a duty and obligation to our country, and that it is up to us to contribute to make this country a better place to live in.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] Would you cooperate with the Senate investigation?

[Aquino] Look, I have never not cooperated, and what I am just trying to point out is this: Why is there so much attention being given to somebody who wasn't exactly, you know, the paragon of virtue? He was the one, I want to remind the Filipino people again, he said he staged an ambush on the eve of the declaration of martial law. Then he also said that I was cheated out of 350,000 votes. Now, if people want to believe somebody who has already done all of these terrible things in the past, then I really am afraid for our people if they will lend so much credence to somebody whose credibility leaves a lot to be desired.

[Reporter] Ma'am, why [words indistinct] the investigation [words indistinct]?

[Aquino] Well, I really don't know why. Maybe his colleagues in the Senate could start something like this. Because the mere fact that somebody has already confessed to having staged an ambush which really led to the declaration of martial law, plus the fact that he said I was cheated out of 350,000 votes. Maybe an investigation should be called. Of course, when the person is openly admitting to these—what shall I call these—undesirable practices, then my reason in saying this is I would just like to remind the Filipino people of the very recent past so that we will not be led into believing all of these other things. I'm afraid Mr Enrile has a very different agenda from that which I would like for the Filipino people. But in so far as Luisita is concerned, first of all the government will not spend a single centavo on what we have proposed to the Department of Agrarian Reform. Secondly, the workers themselves, almost 92 percent of them voted to approve of this. But if they want an investigation, so be it. Call all of the workers, call everybody concerned.

[Reporter] Mrs President, this is the final question. Would you say that Senator Enrile [words indistinct]?

[Aquino] I don't really know. All I want to do is, as I said, remind the Filipino what it is that he himself has confessed to having been involved in the very recent past. That is all I ask. [end recording]

Farmers Criticize Land Reform Program
HK1006090789 Quezon City MALAYA in English
10 Jun 89 pp 1, 2

[By Romy Tangbawan]

[Text] A year ago today, the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law [CARL] was signed by President Aquino.

Today, scandal threatens to overshadow the gains of the Aquino government's centerpiece social program.

Republic Act [RA] 6657 hopefully sought to end the age-old problem of social injustice by distributing land to the landless farmers, and make them a "source of genuine strength in our democratic society."

With a fund of P330 billion, the program intends to take over 3.7 million hectares of land for distribution to some 2.6 farm families over a 10-year period, providing a brace of support services like irrigation, technological assistance, and post-harvest facilities.

But ironically, the very people for whom the law was enacted are not happy with it, going as far as saying they want the program junked.

Farmers groups point to the scandal which arose from the aborted overpriced sale of the 1,888 hectare Gar-chitorena Estate in Camarines Sur, and a provision allowing big landed estates like Hacienda Luisita to give stock shares instead of actual land to tenants.

Except probably for farmers groups with a "collaborationist" history, the country's peasant organizations are one in concluding that RA 6657 will benefit only big landowners and plunge the peasantry further into indebtedness.

According to the Congress for a People's Agrarian Reform (CPAR), an umbrella of various moderate farmer groups, "time has indeed proven that the CARL is a farce."

"It's a travesty of social justice," said the militant Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas [KMP—Philippine Peasants Movement]. "We find the CARL as amounting to nothing more than a real estate transaction."

The Federation of Free Farmers (FFF) said the CARL is full of "fundamental contradictions" and is "pro-landlord."

These adverse comments are not new, and in fact began to be aired almost at the same time the law was in the legislative mill.

Rep. Bonifacio Gillego (NUCD [National Union of Christian Democrats], Sorsogon) said his version of agrarian reform which he said was truly pro-farmer, was mangled by pro-landlord congressmen.

The CARL now, farmers groups say, contains many opportunities for hustlers, including provisions which would assure corporate landowners control over their vast landholdings.

Farmers say that under the share distribution scheme, landowners may undervalue their lands to diminish the shares of stocks to be transferred to farmer-beneficiaries.

The land valuation scheme, they say, allows landowners to overvalue their landholdings in connivance with corrupt officials.

Unless these loopholes are plugged, the farmers say, genuine agrarian reform will remain a dream.

Pledge To Launch Protest Action

HK1406094389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] A strong federation of farmers today warned that farmers would launch protests against the government's failure to respond to their grievances. This was stated by the National Farmers Supreme Council [NFSC] in a meeting held at the Manila Hotel.

NFSP Chairman Benjamin Cruz claimed that poverty continues to plague villages around the country because of the government's lack of policies. In this connection, he stressed that if the government does not act on their grievances, the farmers will have no choice but to launch a massive protest, such as holding food blockades. He said that the government had resolved grievances aired by teachers, the military, and workers, but has ignored those of the small farmer.

Committee Approves Mindanao Autonomy Bill

HK0906100389 Quezon City MALAYA in English
8 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] A bicameral conference committee approved yesterday a consolidated bill providing for political and fiscal autonomy in Muslim Mindanao, ending almost six months of bitter debates over the final shape of a regional government in the troubled South.

The panel, co-chaired by Sen Aquilino Pimentel Jr (PDP [Pilipino Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation]-Laban) and Rep Celestino Martinez (LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Cebu), hammered out at the end of a four-hour meeting at the Central Bank building its report on the proposed autonomous government covering 13 provinces and 9 cities.

Pimentel said the bill is expected to be submitted to Malacanang for President Aquino's approval either today or tomorrow, the eve of the congressional adjournment.

Congress cut short by a week its last Christmas recess to tackle the organic act for Mindanao to beat the Jan 27 constitutional deadline.

But it took the Senate and the House of Representatives several months to adopt their respective versions of the measure in view of major differences among lawmakers over the type of government, tax-sharing scheme, areas to be covered by the region, and other key features of the bill.

The organic act for Mindanao covers the provinces of Basilan, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Maguindanao, North Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, South Cotabato, Davao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, and Palawan and the cities of Zamboanga, Cotabato, Pagadian, Dipolog, Dapitan, Iligan, Marawi, General Santos, and Puerto Princesa.

Under the measure, a plebiscite will be held in these places within 90 to 120 days after the bill is enacted into law to determine what areas will be covered by the proposed autonomous region.

Elections for the regional governor and the members of the 81-man Regional Assembly will be held 60 to 90 days thereafter.

The regional governor and the three representatives from each of the 27 legislative districts shall serve for three years.

Pimentel told reporters after the meeting that the regional elections will likely be held in January or February next year.

The bill provides for an annual government subsidy of P [peso] 4.5 billion, including P2 billion in cash and P2.5 billion worth of infrastructure projects and other support services.

The proposed government shall retain 60 percent of all tax and other revenue collections from the region. The rest shall be remitted to the national coffers.

NPA Targets Top Officials in Northern Mindanao
HK1206042589 Manila *PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE* in English 12 Jun 89 p 7

[By correspondent Ritchie Salloman]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City—The New People's Army (NPA) has organized an urban hit squad to carry out assassination missions against top government officials, military officers, and abusive civilians in Northern Mindanao, a military intelligence report said over the weekend.

The report said the hit squad will also attack foreign-owned companies and other multi-national corporations operating in the region.

Col. Roberto Lastimoso, PC [Philippine Constabulary] regional commander, identified the urban terrorist group as the Bacalares-Sapon-Tero Brigade patterned after the Manila-based Alex Boncayao Brigade. He said the members of the terrorist brigade are trained in urban terrorism and armed with modern assault rifles.

Thailand

U.S. Credibility in Cambodia Peace Questioned

BK1506020189 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English 15 Jun 89 p 8

[Editorial: "US Seeks Credibility"]

[Text] In a recent review of US policy on Cambodia, the Bush administration has decided to intensify its involvement in the international process of resolving the Cambodian conflict.

The US objectives in Cambodia remain unchanged: complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge must not become a dominant power and self determination for the Cambodian people after the settlement. But the Bush administration has resolved to get more involved.

The US government intends to increase its contacts with other major parties concerned in the Cambodian conflict, including ASEAN, China, the Soviet Union, Japan, France and Great Britain. This is a welcome move.

However, the US should not ignore Vietnam, one of the key parties in this conflict. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who is attending an international conference on refugees in Geneva, reportedly wanted to discuss the Cambodian conflict with US Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger who is also attending the conference. But the US State Department said yesterday that Eagleburger would not meet with Thach.

The US government supports the United Nations playing a role in Cambodia, especially in peace-keeping because of the UN experience in this regard. The US can also encourage the UN Security Council to play a role. The US and all four other permanent members of the UN Security Council have already agreed on the need to settle the Cambodian conflict through peaceful political means. Such consensus, which is rare and significant, must be translated into positive actions.

As part of the increased contacts with ASEAN, US Secretary of State James Baker will meet with ASEAN foreign ministers in Brunei when the annual ASEAN ministerial meeting will be held next month. But Baker will find ASEAN foreign ministers are not so receptive to US ideas on Cambodia as well as on Burma and China. The US has taken strong positions against Burma and China for murdering pro-democracy demonstrators and abusing human rights. But the six ASEAN countries have not.

Perhaps most controversial of all is the US plan to give lethal aid to the non-communist resistance of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Proponents of this idea claim that this will strengthen Prince Sihanouk's bargaining power and ensure his leadership in an interim government in post-settlement Cambodia before general elections are held. Singapore has

openly endorsed this idea. But Thailand fears that the provision of US arms will start a dangerous arms race in Cambodia and hurt the peace process.

Prince Sihanouk may assure the US that no US arms will be given to the Khmer Rouge, but there is no guarantee that some of the arms will not find their way to the Thai-Burmese border where rebel minorities are under attack by Burmese government forces. The border fighting has increased the rebel minority groups' need for arms which they can pay for with the proceeds from their narcotics trade.

Being a late comer to the Cambodian scene, the Bush administration is now trying to create instant political leverage by using lethal aid as its policy instrument. But its credibility is questioned, at least in ASEAN, because it virtually stood on the sidelines for most of the years since the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in late 1978.

Before making a decision on this crucial issue, the Bush administration should wait until after September to see whether Hanoi keeps its pledge for a complete military withdrawal from Cambodia.

Until then if the Bush administration wants to strengthen its credibility in the search for a Cambodian settlement, it can start direct talks with Hanoi and Phnom Penh. It can also consult with Thailand and ASEAN to find out what the region believes needs to be done. There are certainly many positive things that the US can do without inadvertently throwing a spanner in the Cambodian peace process at this crucial stage when a settlement is within sight.

Chinese Embassy Assures Security of Thais
BK1506094189 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO
in Chinese 14 Jun 89 p 4

[Text] Pratyathawi Tawethikun, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, last night told reporters that a Chinese Embassy senior official who is in charge of political affairs assured the Foreign Ministry that the Chinese Government will provide good protection and take security measures for the Thai Embassy in Beijing and Thai students in China, and simply expects the Thais to abide by the Chinese Government's regulations.

Pratyathawi said that the Chinese Embassy official asked the Thai Government to feel relieved because the general situation in China has returned to normal. He said that contacts between the Thai Embassy in Beijing and the Chinese Foreign Ministry are being carried out as usual. It seems that the situation in Beijing has returned to normal as mentioned by the Chinese Embassy.

Asked if the Thai Embassy in Beijing has been in contact with the Chinese leaders in the past few days, Pratyathawi said that the Thai Embassy had not contacted the Chinese leaders.

He said that Thai Ambassador to China Tet Bunnak was originally scheduled to meet with Prince Sihanouk. But, because of the Beijing student demonstrations, Ambassador Tet has not yet met with Prince Sihanouk.

The deputy director general of the Information Department went on to say that the Chinese Embassy official had also ensured protection for students from other countries.

Editorial Assails Chinese Pressure on Media
BK1506101589 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
15 Jun 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Who is Threatening the Chinese-Language Papers in Thailand?"]

[Text] Several Chinese-language papers in Thailand, which had reported on the brutal massacre of the Chinese students and people in Beijing from the beginning, did not report the protest by Thai students at the Chinese Embassy. Meanwhile, chief editors of some of those newspapers reported to the Chinese Embassy to apologize to the Chinese Government and even published articles of strong accusations against Chinese students and people. This shift in attitude is questionable.

Was the shift in content and attitude by those papers, which also presented news reported worldwide in the beginning, because of the biased information they received from news agencies, or due to the news blackout by Chinese authorities, or because of pressures by the Chinese authorities trying to influence news reporting by the Chinese-language papers in the direction desired by China?

It would be deplorable if it were China's interference to pressure the mass media whose role is to report news and social conditions accurately and impartially. If that was the case, it would only create a rift in the smooth and long established relations existing between the two countries and peoples.

The effort to interfere in and control the mass media, an independent institution whose duty is to protect the public's rights, freedom, and interests, will only worsen the image of the Chinese Government in the eyes of the people. On the other hand, if it allows newspapers to report facts to the public based on freedom and impartiality, China would help to create a correct and better understanding as the people can use their own judgment and reason by themselves on the situation.

As is known, foreign countries with interests in Thailand always want to have control and influence over our principal social institutions. They want to do their best to protect their interests and promote their image. Such interference is improper within the framework of international relations according to which all countries are free and equal to each other.

The press, in particular, plays an important role and strongly influences the attitudes and thinking of the people in a society. It should therefore have freedom and must strictly abide by the principle of correctness and impartiality. Every country should respect this norm and refrain from using the press as its instrument.

The method of exerting influence through bribery or other forms of yielding interests, carried out by an agent, in exchange for what one desired, should be avoided. Otherwise, that would be tantamount to interference in the internal affairs of one country by another, and also a blatant violation of the independence and sovereignty of a friendly country by another country.

Praphat Eyes Bangladesh for Thai Investment
BK1206071089 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Praphat Limphan has singled out Bangladesh as having the best potential for Thai investors. He said a number of factors have made Bangladesh the most attractive country in the region, but (?chief) among these was its large domestic market. Mr Praphat said he would attend a meeting of the Thailand-Bangladesh Joint Commission in Bangladesh in August for talks on ways to enhance investment, trade, and other economic cooperation between the two countries.

He has recently visited Burma, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Laos, and said Bangladesh was the most favorable of these for Thai investors because of its large a 110-million plus population. Thailand and Bangladesh have signed a bilateral agreement protecting each other's investment. Mr Praphat said, however, that one disadvantage of Bangladesh was its insufficient infrastructure.

Assembly Approves Constitutional Amendment
BK1406140989 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1200 GMT 14 jun 89

[Text] The third joint meeting of the 1989 ordinary Assembly session was held at the National Assembly at 0930 today to deliberate the constitutional amendment bills. The meeting was chaired by National Assembly President Wan Chansue. Ekkaphap Party leader Narong Wongwan, in his capacity as the opposition leader, gave his reasons for submitting a bill seeking constitutional amendment, saying that the amendment to make the House speaker the Assembly president is to be in line with the democratic administration system and to fit the present times which respect the voice of the people as a principle in national administration. The amendment is not aimed at paying attention to personality but aimed at developing the country's political system to make it more democratic. Then, Chongchai Thiengtham, member of parliament from Suphan Buri, explained reasons

for the amendment in his capacity as a representative of the government coalition parties, which submitted another amendment version that is similar to that of the opposition's version.

After that, several senators and MP's expressed their opinions supporting or opposing the constitutional amendment. The senators said that the intention of the Constitution is for the Senate speaker to be the National Assembly president because the Senate speaker does not belong to any political party, so he will be able to perform the duties of the National Assembly president freely. The MP's spoke to support the amendment, saying that it is the beginning point of next amendments to make this Constitution more complete. The opposition's [as heard] demand that the amended Constitution go into effect after the next general election is aimed at allowing the people to better understand the political party system, making them realize that, in the next general election, not only will they select their MP's to become a prime minister but will also choose a National Assembly president. The meeting recessed at 1229.

The meeting resumed at 1350. Several MP's continued to debate on the constitutional amendment. They also asked cooperation from the senators in the amendment and called on every people to help preserve the Constitution after the amendment. Some senators continued to give their opinions disagreeing with the amendment, by reasoning that the points to be amended are only small matters. The debate lasted until 1530. The meeting voted 295-45 to close the debate. Then, a vote by roll call in alphabetical order was called. The results showed that from the total 623 members of the House and Senate, 392 voted for the bill, 1 voted against, 42 abstained, and 187 were absent from the meeting.

Before adjourning at 1820, the meeting agreed to set up a committee comprising 45 members to scrutinize the motions within 7 days, by using the government coalition parties' version as a basis in the second reading. In the first reading of the constitutional amendment, when more than half of the total members of the House and Senate, or more than 312, voted, the second reading will have to be held, to be followed after 15 days by the third reading. The voting in the third reading requires a voting method of roll call and a majority vote of the total members of the House and Senate combined.

Vietnam

Soviet Embassy Briefs Press on People's Congress
BK1406161489 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 14—A press conference was held here today by the Soviet Embassy and the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY (APN) on the success of the Congress of the People's Deputies of the USSR.

Soviet Counsellor A. Levin and APN representative A. Lyudin spoke of the work done by the Congress and stressed that the congress was an event of paramount importance in the Soviet history, which has ushered in a new prospect for advancing the country to a new stage of development.

The two officials also pointed out that the congress has demonstrated the Soviet people's determination and support for the restructuration put forth by the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Cambodian Radio, TV Delegation Visits
BK1406072589 Hanoi VNA in English 0557 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 14—A Cambodian radio and television delegation led by Kim Yin, Member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and general director of the Cambodian Radio and Television, visited Vietnam from June 7 to 14.

The delegation had working sessions with Phan Quang and Pham Khac Lam, general director and editor-in-chief of the Voice of Vietnam Radio and Vietnam Television respectively.

The Cambodian guests were received by Tran Duc Luong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tran Trong Tan, member of the CPV CC [Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee] and head of its Commission for Ideology and Culture; and Tran Hoan, member of the CPV CC and minister of information.

The delegation visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ha Son Binh Province.

Kim Yin signed here yesterday with Phan Quang a protocol on cooperation between the Cambodian Radio and Television and the Voice of Vietnam Radio.

French Business Delegation Arrives for Visit
BK1506092789 Hanoi VNA in English 0731 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 15—A delegation of the National Council of French Employers led by its chairman Andre Ross, ambassadorial rank of France, arrived here on June 10 on a working visit to Vietnam.

The delegation included representatives of 18 major companies on construction, electricity, aluminium, communications, materials, beer and wine, agricultural chemicals, seaweed research, and civil construction designing.

It had working sessions with officials of the services for external economic relations, banking and finance, and other institutions in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

At a press conference here on June 13 evening, Andre Ross said that the aim of the visit was to study the situation in Vietnam and discuss with the Vietnamese side ways to increase bilateral economic cooperation, investment, and joint ventures.

French Ambassador Claude Blanchemaison was present at the press conference.

Palestinian Ambassador Presents Credentials
BK1406155589 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT
14 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 14—Sa'id Khalil al-Masri, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Palestine, today presented his credentials to Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho.

The Vietnamese vice president had a cordial conversation with Ambassador Sa'id Khalil al-Masri.

Negative Inflation Experienced in May
BK1506023189 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
15 Jun 89 p 17

[By Jacques Bekaert in Hanoi]

[Text] Vietnam experienced negative inflation last month for the first time since the end of the war.

The national currency, the dong, has been allowed to float and there is practically no difference between the black-market and bank rates.

Last year, the inflation rate was estimated at 700-1,000 percent and the dong's official rate went from 368 to 3,300 to one US dollar. The black-market rate went from 1,500 to 5,000, and even 6,000 earlier this year.

Successive devaluations and the decision to regulate the printing of paper money finally brought some control over the currency in which public confidence was so low that gold, or eventually dollars, was required for any major transaction, even between Vietnamese citizens.

The situation was so bad and prices were so unstable last year that the Ho Chi Minh City municipality decided to calculate the salary of its employees on a fixed minimum of kilos of rice.

"The most serious battle Vietnam is fighting is not in Cambodia, but here at home against inflation," Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Co Thach said last August. "And we are losing the battle."

Not anymore. Various economic experts we met in the Vietnamese capital expressed cautious optimism at recent positive developments.

Subsidies for essential commodities like rice have been eliminated nationwide. As a result, the gap between state and free-market prices has almost completely disappeared.

To build confidence in state financial institutions and remove part of the huge amount of paper money held in private hands, highly attractive interest rates were offered a few months ago by the National Bank. It went as high as 12 per month.

Between mid-March and mid-May, 230 billion dongs were deposited by the public.

The monthly interest rate recently fell to 7 percent, still better than in almost any country in the world.

Even in Hanoi, traditionally less cosmopolitan than Ho Chi Minh City, a wide range of basic consumer goods is now available.

"We want the market to regulate the economy, not some abstract decision by central authorities," a senior economist said.

The chronically ill Vietnamese economy needed some strong medicine. It is working, but the taste is bitter to many Vietnamese citizens. State salaries are being slowly adjusted to more realistic levels to reflect the disparity of subsidised goods.

Many state enterprises still face huge difficulties and many are on the verge of bankruptcy. Faced with real choice, consumers tend to favour better products, often of foreign origin.

"A lot of people eat less but better, buy less but buy goods of better quality," an economist said.

Stocks of unsold items are piling high. State enterprises which can no longer count on subsidies are finding themselves out of cash and unable to pay employees or the state.

Unemployment—or at least severe underemployment—is reaching almost 25 percent.

"In the past, the state used the profits of a few performing enterprises to keep alive legions of bad ones. Not anymore," a senior official said. "At the same time, we have to take into account the complex situation faced by many of these enterprises which have already shown some willingness to improve."

Vietnamese factories have to deal with frequent power shortages and cuts, obsolete machinery, lack of spare parts and a poorly motivated workforce.

"We must fight inflation, but we must also solve consequences such as unemployment," said Politburo member Nguyen Co Thach in Hanoi last week. "We are now discussing measures to help factories operating in the red as well as the unemployed."

High interest rates have resulted in a few enterprises discovering it is now more profitable to simply deposit money in the bank than to produce.

"High interest rates have attracted funds to the bank and helped the country better balance its budget," a senior economist said. "But it also has had a restrictive effect on investments."

Finance Ministry Reviews 1988 Tax Collection
BK1206065589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Text] The Ministry of Finance held a conference in Thanh Hoa Province recently to review the collection of industrial and trade taxes in 1988, evaluate tax collection during the 1st 6 months of 1989, and to discuss measures for the last 6 months. Attending the conference were heads and deputy heads of industrial and trade tax offices of 19 provinces and municipalities from Binh Tri Thien northward.

Tran Xuan Thang, director of the Industrial and Trade Taxes Department said: In 1988 the tax sector collected 183 billion dong or 101.7 percent of the year's plan norm. About 25 of the total 40 provinces and municipalities fulfilled and exceeded their tax collection plan norm for the year. The estimated figure for the nationwide collection of industrial and trade taxes and communication fees for the 1st 6 months of this year is 180.7 billion dong. To date, only 29 percent of the year's plan norm have been achieved. Fees for the issuance of trade licenses scored almost 90 percent of the year's plan norm, while taxes levied on goods, animal slaughtering, and business undertaking and profits achieved a lower rate.

Regarding the delivery and collection of taxes, 23 of the 40 provinces and municipalities have carried out this task through the bank. However, delay in tax payment is quite serious. Counting only 19 provinces and municipalities, as of March, the delayed tax reached more than 7 billion dong. To fulfill the 1989 tax collection plan norm of 530 billion dong, the tax sector has set forth a number of measures for tax collection, urging provincial tax offices to correctly implement the policy on tax collection in accordance with the newly promulgated tax policy, improve and renovate tax collection measures to prevent failure in collecting taxes from taxpayers and taxable incomes, strengthen the collection of taxes from their sources, oppose tax evasion and tax embezzlement, consolidate organization and mechanism; build a pure, firm, and strong contingent of tax cadres; and launch an emulation movement to fulfill tax collection for 1989.

Dong Sy Nguyen Reports on Typhoon Losses
BK1506085389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] "This morning, 14 June, the Central Flood and Typhoon Control Committee and the Ministry of Water Conservancy met to discuss the construction and management of river dikes and to assess the aftermath of Typhoon No 3, as well as to set forth a number of tasks that must be carried out immediately. Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the meeting.

"According to the Central Flood and Typhoon Control Committee, nearly 40,000 hectares of 5th-month spring rice in Ha Son Binh were submerged. Of these, 15,000 hectares which had yet to be harvested were seriously damaged. In many localities, the areas of sown 10th-month rice seedlings were also inundated. Some sections of the roads leading to various mountainous districts were blocked because of mud slides and fallen trees. By the afternoon of 11 June, only four districts still maintained telephone contact with various provinces. Meanwhile, four persons were reported killed.

"In Hanoi, heavy rains caused waterlogging and flooding. To date, rice has been harvested from only one-half of the cultivated area. Some 35 trees were blown down, 2 persons were killed, and 6 others injured.

"In Thanh Hoa province, more than 6,600 hectares of sown rice seedlings were waterlogged and 60,000 hectares of rice were affected by the typhoon.

"In Haiphong, due to force 9-10 winds, the level of tidal water rose from 2.7 meters to 3.7 meters." Great waves caused many sections of dikes to collapse, and swept away a 25-ton freighter. One person was killed and another injured.

"In Ha Nam Ninh, more than 41,200 hectares of rice and 9,000 hectares of sown rice seedlings were inundated; in Thai Binh, 7,000 hectares of rice and 2,500 hectares of rice seedlings; in Hai Hung, 24,000 hectares of rice and 1,300 hectares of rice seedlings; and in Ha Bac, some 10,000 hectares of rice.

"The total area of rice affected by waterlogging in Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Vinh Phu, Hai Hung, Haiphong, and Ha Nam Ninh reached 787,700 hectares. This—including more than 113,000 hectares of rice and 10,300 hectares of sown rice seedlings which were seriously submerged—resulted in an estimated loss of 130,000 metric tons of paddy."

"On behalf of the Council of Ministers and the Central Flood and Typhoon Control Committee, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen urged all localities, sectors, and ministries concerned to carry out immediately a number of tasks.

"These involve concentrating guidance on quickly overcoming the aftermath of Typhoon No 3; using all available means, including manual and motor pumps, to urgently drain water from the affected areas of rice and rice seedlings; harvesting rice as quickly and as efficiently as possible; urgently assessing the losses caused by Typhoon No 3 and reporting these losses fully and accurately to the Central Flood and Typhoon Control Committee; and surveying and promptly computing the damages inflicted by Typhoon No 3 on the entire systems of river and sea dikes, major water conservancy projects, canals, and sluice gates.

"It is necessary to restore all projects to full capacity and ensure their quality to readily cope with new waves of flash floods and typhoons, while improving, consolidating, and streamlining the flood and typhoon committees in all sectors and at all levels to enable them to operate in an orderly manner.

"All sectors and echelons should specifically draw on experience in the efficiency of their leadership over the task of controlling floods and typhoons. Meanwhile, the Ministries of Energy, Water Conservancy, and Agriculture and Food Industry should ensure close coordination in order to perform more satisfactorily the task of controlling floods and typhoons in the days ahead."

Minh Hai Said 'Slow' in Resolving Land Disputes
BK1306092889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] Recently, peasants in Minh Hai Province filed more than 13,000 complaints asking local authorities to take action against cadres taking advantage of the land redistribution program which deprives peasants of their land ownership rights, conducts unfair land allotments, reserves good-quality land for relatives, replaces poor-quality land with high-quality land, and refuses to return misappropriated land to the rightful owners.

In most of the complaints, peasants asked for scrupulous implementation of the party Central Committee's directives and resolutions on the new contractual system in agriculture and on current land disputes in the rural areas.

So far, thanks to the joint efforts of the province and the districts involved, some 10,000 of the 13,000 cases have been settled. However, generally speaking, the settlement of land disputes in Minh Hai Province is still inadequate and very slow, thus seriously affecting production.

Do Muoi Calls for Protection of Minerals
BK1306015989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 12 Jun 89

[From Press Review]

[Text] On its page 2, today's NHAN DAN carries an article by Do Muoi under the heading "Protect Mineral Resources". The article says: In protecting mineral

resources, we must first of all think of preventing inconsiderate actions and man's standard of knowledge. Actions are those which cause flash floods or burn up minerals and lower the quality of minerals and industrial quality of mines or complicate the extraction of minerals.

We must minimize losses incurred during the survey, processing, preservation and use of minerals. At the same time, we must prevent harmful effects on minerals which result from the casual building of underground and surface projects in areas zoned off for minerals. Yet, the highest goal in preserving mineral resources is to act in such a way as to rationally, scientifically, economically and effectively use the sources of minerals to optimally meet the demands of the national economy for both the present and future.

The author points out some immediate measures such as renewing state management organization in the mineral sector, renovating the economic management mechanism of mining industry, and encouraging and creating conditions for the application of new technology to the geological survey and exploration, and the exploitation and processing of minerals.

Ethnic Groups in Dac Lac Abandon Nomadic Life
*BK1206161689 Hanoi VNA in English 1433 GMT
12 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 12—(OANA-ECOVNA)—The Easup United Forestry, Agriculture and Industry Enterprise has over recent years helped more than 3,400 families of ethnic minorities settle down for sedentary farming in the Central Highlands. This accounts for 90 percent of the local population. At Chu Pong, Buon Gia Vam and Chu Ne, one hundred percent of the nomadic peoples have joined the forestry farms.

The Easup enterprise which has its office in Buon Ma Thuot, capital of Dar Lac Province, has helped the new settlers reclaim hundreds of hectares for rice farming, and build 10 irrigation reservoirs, nearly 50 kilometres of road, and seven cable radios [as received]. It also gave accommodation for more than 1,200 families, built over 270 wells, and supplied the new settlers with saplings of pepper and coffee plants. Dozens of public utilities such as creches, kindergartens, schools, shops and infirmaries, have been built in population centres. At Chu Pong Farm, the household plots of its workers occupy a combined area of 250 hectares of coffee, or 70 percent of the coffee acreage of the farm itself.

More than 60 percent of the families in Easup have an income exceeding one million dong (Vietnamese currency), much higher than the average earning of a state-employed worker.

Role of Southern Provinces in Renovation Viewed
*BK1306093889 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 12 Jun 89*

[Text] Recently, in Ho Chi Minh City, the Vietnam Social Science Committee and the Ho Chi Minh City-based Institute of Social Science convened a scientific conference to discuss the role of the southern provinces in the renovation process.

The contents of more than 30 reports touched on such current issues as problems concerning socialism in the world and in our country, renovating one's thinking on the transition to socialism, and problems concerning the policy toward various nationalities, religions, and cultures in the context of the ongoing open-door trend. Many reports gave an insightful study of the characteristics of the south as the latter was progressing toward socialism in the framework of the common historic developments in Vietnam, including such concrete issues as social structures, social classes, ethnic groups, and the cultural relations between the South and other localities throughout the country as well as between the South and nations of the world.

NHAN DAN Discusses Ideological Renovation
*BK1306135389 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
16 May 89 pp 1, 4*

[Article from "Seeking To Understand the Resolution of the Party Central Committee's Sixth Plenum" column: "On Renovating and Strengthening Ideological Work"]

[Text] Feeling a fresh breeze in the wake of the sixth party congress, the people enthusiastically expected an act of "unting" or liberation in the ideological field as they welcomed and supported the renovation undertaking launched under the party's leadership. However, more than a year later, the situation still remained difficult in some respects and even got worse in others. In particular, food shortages and hunger, price upheavals, and inflation in late 1987 and early 1988 gave rise to new, complicated developments concerning social ideology and mentality; and this was manifested at different degrees depending on the population segments, classes, and social strata.

A section of the masses lost confidence in the capability for leadership of the party, in the managerial ability of the state, and in the effectiveness of resolutions and socioeconomic programs. Some people even doubted the inevitability and superiority of socialism, became wary of the prototype and road to socialism in our country, and tried to blame socialism itself for stagnation and weaknesses. Of grave concern was that a small number of people—especially youths, teenagers, and students—wavered and became disoriented, feeling that a way out of this situation seemed to be impossible.

On the other hand, the past has witnessed the emergence in society—especially in the cities—of a pragmatist bourgeois life-style characterized by the pursuit of money and base desires, the quest for personal gains and familial interests, and indifference to all other things. Although this lifestyle has drawn only a small number of followers, it is spreading and, consequently, muddling national traditions and the dignity and way of life of new socialist men.

Generally speaking, however, it is totally possible to affirm that the great majority of the masses, cadres, and party members have never believed that there is no way out of the present national situation, nor have they ever wished to renounce socialism and the road thereto wisely chosen by Uncle Ho and our party. These very people are carrying on a persistent struggle, enduring and overcoming difficulties with the conviction that the only way out is to go on with the line of renovation laid down by the sixth party congress. In particular, the ideological situation in late 1988 and recent months improved, with social mentality becoming less pessimistic and the people's confidence being initially restored.

This positive feeling and surge in confidence find their expression in the fact that the party Central Committee's resolutions and the Council of Ministers' decisions—which manifest a new thinking in dealing with fundamental and pressing issues in the socioeconomic, national defense, security, foreign relations, party building, and other fields—have been widely welcomed by cadres, party members, and the masses. Everyone is enthusiastically engaging in production and business activities and contributing their efforts, material resources, and talents to economic construction. Broad sections of the masses have boldly raised their voices to address the requirements for renovation, democratization, strengthening the legal system, maintaining social order and discipline, and combatting negative phenomena.

As a matter of course, the ideological situation is still developing in a complex manner. This, on the one hand, is because changes for the better in the socioeconomic situation have been slow, nonfundamental, and unsteady; and conditions have continued to deteriorate in some respects. In particular, chaos can still be seen in the distribution and circulation of goods; the state budget is running a large deficit; cash is constantly in short supply; inflation remains high; and prices continue to soar. On the other hand, it is because new viewpoints, new mechanisms, and new policies—such as those concerning commodity production, socialist business accountability, a multisectorial economic structure, the "open door" policy on external economic relations, and so forth—have given rise to new lines of thinking that cannot be properly oriented all at once.

The complicated development of the ideological situation was also caused by the inactive ideological leading task, which failed to foresee possible deviated thoughts and tendencies in the renovation process and which was

unable to promptly provide new concepts essential to party cadres and members and the people—to enable them to accept, with confidence, the new socioeconomic phenomena. The task sometimes inclined toward opposing negativism and rarely introduced positive factors and achievements. It failed to stop erroneous thoughts of some party cadres and members and deviations of some press agencies, publishing houses, and cultural and artistic establishments, thus causing the prolonged spreading of decadent publications, as pointed out by the party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution.

At present, the renovation undertaking in our country, especially renovation in the economy, in developing goods production, in implementing the multisectorial economy, in management mechanisms, in organizing activities of the political system, in democratizing all aspects of social life, and in the "open door" for trade relations with foreign countries...has created many new issues in theory and practice that are strongly effecting the thoughts and feelings of our party cadres and members and the people.

Meanwhile, great events have occurred in the world situation, and they are developing complicatedly. Renovations in socialist countries have had an increasingly strong effect on our country. Imperialist and international reactionary forces have not given up their scheme to undermine the "development of peace" for building and defending the socialist fatherland of our people.

For this reason, while implementing tasks set forth by the sixth party congress, which include "renovating thoughts in all activities of the party and state, first of all renovating the economic thinking, enhancing the revolutionary ethics of our party cadres and members, fostering patriotism and love for socialism, maintaining the spirit of proletarian internationalism, and stirring up the masses' revolutionary impetus," we should direct the ideological work to the main requirements set forth by the party Central Committee sixth plenum:

First, to renovate and strengthen the information work by providing complete, accurate, and prompt information on all aspects and situations of the country, to make everyone clearly understand tasks that have and have not been done; by carefully analyzing causes and solutions to overcome difficulties; by presenting new experiences, prospects, and factors to create confidence for the entire party and people and to consolidate their unanimity in thought and action, thereby helping to accelerate the renovation cause and overcome emotional feelings, pessimism, lack of confidence, and loss of vigilance. This is the task at the forefront of ideological work at present.

Second, continue to renovate thinking; firmly grasp, concretize, and develop viewpoints of the sixth party congress and resolution of the party Central Committee sixth plenum; and strengthen study and education on Marxism-Leninism and on party lines and policies. We should pay special attention to fundamental principles

and basic viewpoints of the entire renovation cause and each aspect of the its process. We should strengthen the review of practical tasks and theoretical study to formulate the party political program and socioeconomic strategy. We should, on this basis, promptly overcome deviated concepts and actively counter hostile allegations aimed at damaging the prestige of socialism and negating Marxism-Leninism. We should also criticize conservative concepts and hastiness, which run counter to new thoughts and obstruct the renovation cause.

Third, we must implant revolutionary qualities in cadres, party members, and the people, and foster in them the ideal of socialist revolution, patriotism, the love of socialism, national pride, the sense of safeguarding and developing national moral and cultural values, the spirit of proletarian internationalism, a new sense of labor and thrift, the readiness to fulfill the obligations of citizens in national construction and defense and to live and work according to the law, the sense of respect for public property, and the spirit of solidarity, mutual assistance, and cooperation. We must struggle against negativism, purify the party and the state apparatus, and make social relations healthy. We must oppose selfish individualism, opportunism, pragmatism, departmentalism, and localism, and all dishonest and unlawful acts. These are the key contents of the education of the new type of man in qualities and morals, and this is not only the goal but also the moving force of renovation.

Fourth, we must continue to broaden democracy and openness in the party's life; in the activities of state agencies, mass groups, and social organizations; and in

scientific, mass media, cultural and artistic activities. We must bring into full play the intellect, revolutionary zeal, and sense of responsibility of cadres, party members, and the people in resolving life's problems. We must encourage freedom of thought and frank debate and discussion; we must prevent and rectify all abuses of democracy and openness for the purposes of distorting the truth, inciting the people, and undermining the renovation process. We will not permit the publishing of privately-owned newspapers or the founding of privately-owned publishing houses. This rectification cannot be considered as a restriction of democracy and openness; in fact, it is aimed precisely at ensuring the development of democracy and openness along the line of socialism.

Fifth, we must renovate the leadership and management of ideological work; improve its quality and efficiency; and carry out this work in a scientific fashion, ensuring its positive character and its effective militancy in order to actively serve the implementation of party and state positions and policies. We must—first of all—strengthen party leadership over the theoretical, press, cultural, and artistic organs and other mass media. There must be guidance, planning, and regulations to closely coordinate the activities of these organs, to guarantee the distribution of accurate and well-oriented information, and to present statements and comments in a constructive spirit with due attention paid to preserving state secrets. The press is the voice and an instrument of the party, and the press must correctly reflect the party line. The press is also a forum of the people and must reflect their will and aspirations. We should distinguish between right and wrong opinions and choose the right ones for consideration.

Australia

Asylum Granted to Chinese Vice Consul
BK1506082489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0759 GMT
15 Jun 89

[By Ian Pedley]

[Text] Canberra, June 15 (AFP)—The Australian Government Thursday [15 June] granted sanctuary to a female diplomat from China but kept its silence on reports that its embassy in Beijing is harbouring at least one Chinese dissident.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke told Parliament that Dong Qi, a vice-consul in the cultural section of the Chinese Consulate in Sydney, had been given permission on humanitarian grounds to remain permanently in Australia.

The 35-year-old Ms. Dong, who has been in Australia for three years, defected from the consulate Friday in the wake of the June 4 massacre in the Chinese capital.

Mr. Hawke's announcement came during a debate in Parliament which unanimously passed a government motion condemning the killing and subsequent arrests of protesters in Beijing.

Until Thursday the government had refused to identify the defector, saying only that a Chinese official had requested permission to remain in Australia.

The government also has refused to discuss unsubstantiated radio reports from the Chinese capital that the Australian Embassy there may be harbouring dissidents.

Delivering the government's stock response, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday: "I am not prepared to comment on any such suggestion. However any such matter would require the most sensitive handling."

Up to four dissidents, possibly including the student leader Chai Ling, are variously said to have taken refuge in the embassy, prompting speculation that this could lead to a major diplomatic rift.

But the spokesman scoffed at a Hong Kong newspaper report Thursday that China was prepared to break diplomatic relations with both Australia and the United States for harbouring dissidents.

"I know of no such suggestion and find it unlikely," he said.

Ms. Dong was lying low Thursday night although the spokesman said she was a "completely free woman" and not under any form of protective custody.

An Immigration Department spokesman said Ms. Dong's permanent residency status took effect immediately.

"She can stay here forever," he said, adding that any relatives wishing to join her in Australia could apply under the normal family reunions criteria.

Mr. Hawke also told Parliament the government was prepared to extend the July 31 deadline for its temporary visa amnesty for all Chinese nationals in Australia.

"Obviously we would consider sympathetically the case of any students who considered they could be in any sense of danger by a return to China," he said.

Some 10,600 students from China are currently in Australia, and the majority of them have indicated to immigration authorities that they do not wish to go home.

While pledging to be as accomodating as possible regarding Chinese currently here, Mr. Hawke has said he would not raise immigration quotas to let in more people from Hong Kong, the British colony due to revert to Beijing's control in 1997.

Mr. Hawke said it was still too early to accurately assess the implications for the region of the turmoil in China.

"But we can say the sheer scale, the callousness and the barbarity of the slaughter in Beijing cannot but affect substantially the international standing of those leaders who ordered and condoned such action."

Earlier this week Mr. Hawke sent a letter to Chinese Premier Li Peng calling for an end to violence and repression in China.

Welcoming the decision to allow Ms. Dong to remain in Australia, opposition leader Andrew Peacock called on the government to consider freezing aid to China and recalling its ambassador from Beijing.

However Mr. Hawke rejected as senseless an opposition backbencher's suggestion that the government should renew diplomatic recognition of Taiwan as a result of the events in China.

"It is not a proposal which has any merit or sense in it at all," he said.

"It would be a complication, a negative complication. It is not something that has been suggested or contemplated by any of our friends in the West.... It is a manifestly irrelevant and illogical suggestion."

Australia withdrew recognition of the Taipei government in 1972 as a pre-condition for establishing diplomatic relations with Beijing.

U.S. Arrest of Deported Chilean Protested
*BK1506054889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0520 GMT
15 Jun 89*

[Text] Canberra, June 15 (AFP)—The government here has strongly protested the U.S. move to detain left-wing Chilean militant Sergio Buschmann in Alaska after his deportation from Australia, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman said the Australian Embassy in Washington complained Wednesday that Mr Buschmann should be allowed to return to his home in exile of Sweden according to lawful deportation procedures.

"The government has made strong representations at senior levels in Washington against the fact that he (Mr Buschmann) was detained," the spokesman said.

Chile is seeking the extradition of Mr Buschmann, alleged leader of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, who escaped in 1987 from a Valparaiso jail where he was being held on arms smuggling charges.

Mr Buschmann, 46, who has called for the assassination of Chilean leader Augusto Pinochet, arrived in Australia on May 21 for a month-long visit sponsored by local Chilean groups, trade unions and the Uniting Church.

He was deported on Saturday for breaching the conditions of his tourist visa after admitting that his goal in Australia was to raise funds for his outlawed group.

But U.S. authorities in Anchorage, Alaska, on Monday detained Mr Buschmann during a stopover en route from the Western Australia city of Perth to Sweden where he has asylum.

Chile has asked U.S. authorities to keep Mr Buschmann under preventive detention while they file a formal extradition request.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman here said that Sweden had also made strong representations to the United States over the detention of Mr Buschmann, who holds a U.N. refugee passport.

But the Americans responded that under their system, they detain anybody entering the United States who is on the alert list maintained by the international police agency Interpol, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the Australian Council for Civil Liberties (ACCL) said Thursday that Canberra should be held responsible if Mr Buschmann is extradited to Chile.

"The Australian government repeatedly insisted that it would not extradite Buschmann to the tyrannical regime in Chile," said ACCL President June Factor.

"Yet the government brushed aside the concern of the Uniting Church and other sponsoring groups and put Buschmann on a Qantas flight that landed in Anchorage—on American soil."

She called on the Australian government and the United Nations to help persuade the United States to allow Mr Buschmann to return to Sweden.

New Caledonia

RPCR's Lafleur, UC's Burck Hold Talks
*BK1306072789 Hong Kong AFP in English 0715 GMT
13 Jun 89*

[Text] Noumea, June 13 (AFP)—The leaders of New Caledonia's main separatist and anti-independence parties met here Tuesday to discuss the follow-up to last weekend's provincial elections, informed sources said.

Jacques Lafleur, head of the European-dominated Rally for Caledonia in the Republic (RPCR), met for an hour at the French High Commission with Francois Burck, head of the Melanesian pro-independence Caledonian Union (UC), the sources said.

The UC is the largest group in the six-party Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), which won control of two of three newly-constituted provincial assemblies in Sunday's elections in the French Pacific territory.

The RPCR, which has some supporters among native Melanesians, won a majority in the the Third Assembly and controls half the seats, one short of a majority, in a 54-member Territorial Congress grouping legislators from all provinces.

The talks, the first between Mr. Lafleur and Mr. Burck, who was elected last month to succeed assassinated UC President Jean-Marie Tjibaou, were held in a "cordial atmosphere" and attended by French High Commissioner Bernard Grasset.

The sources said the talks centred on the follow-up to the elections in line with last year's Matignon peace accords, which provide for a decade of political and economic development ahead of a 1998 referendum on independence.

Among items discussed were the election of presidents for the three provinces Friday, the setting-up of a committee to monitor the accords and the official creation of the new provinces on July 14, the sources said.

Each province will have autonomy to manage its own affairs and a lump-sum budget supplied by the French state. The Melanesians or Kanaks won control of the north and islands provinces while the Europeans gained power in the south.

The territorial congress will handle projects affecting all of New Caledonia while Paris will retain responsibility for security and defense.

A FLNKS spokesman Tuesday reaffirmed the group's determination to achieve independence for New Caledonia and ruled out any alliance with the RPCR, which categorically rejects a split with the French state.

"The Matignon Accords are neither an electoral nor political alliance," said FLNKS Politburo member Norbert Caffa.

"They are merely a pact and there will be no political alliance (with the RPCR) regarding the goals for 1998, which remains independence," he said.

"We will fight in the (territorial) congress and in the provinces to achieve a socialist Kanak independence," said another FLNKS Politburo member, Charles Pidjot.

The FLNKS won 19 seats in the congress Sunday against the RPCR's 27.

The results of Sunday's elections showed a clear drop in support for fringe parties opposing the Matignon Accords, particularly on the right.

A 69 percent turnout was registered despite the call for a boycott by a small hard-line Melanesian group, the United Kanak Liberation Front (FULK).

New Zealand

Lange Urges U.S. To Accept Nuclear Policies

BK1506071089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0648 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Wellington, June 15 (AFP)—Prime Minister David Lange said Thursday that he did not believe the "bullish utterances" of new United States Ambassador Della Newman on New Zealand's anti-nuclear policies would be well received here.

In a prepared statement at her Senate confirmation earlier in the week, Mrs Newman made it clear she would be actively involved in the internal New Zealand debate on nuclear policies.

She said that opinion surveys in New Zealand showed a majority in the country supported the ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand-United States) defence alliance and she hoped that as time passed "the preponderance of that view will bring about a change in policy".

Under Mr Lange's Labour government all nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered vessels are banned from New Zealand ports, a policy which has resulted in New Zealand's effective expulsion from the ANZUS alliance.

Washington's practice of neither confirming nor denying whether its warships are nuclear-armed effectively bars all U.S. Navy vessels from visiting New Zealand.

Mr Lange told reporters Thursday that Mrs Newman should address herself to the realities of the New Zealand public's support for his government's anti-nuclear policies.

"I have got the feeling that her bullish utterances on the possibility that we should be some sort of outpost of a nuclear arsenal will not go down particularly strongly with New Zealanders," he said.

"I think that is a reality that must be confronted. We don't have any innate antagonism towards the United States at all ... but there is something about what is now an entrenched New Zealand conviction on the anti-nuclear issue that I think is totally incapable of being argued away or persuaded away."

"I think we could get off to a very good relationship with the new appointment if those matters were understood."

Mr Lange used as proof of his assertions a nationwide public opinion poll published Wednesday which found more New Zealanders supported the government's anti-nuclear stand now than had four years ago.

The Heylen-Eye Witness poll found that 84 percent of the 1,000 people questioned favoured a continuing ban on nuclear weapons in New Zealand, with 63 percent supporting the ban on nuclear-powered ships.

Four years ago the same questions gained 75 percent and 52 percent support respectively.

Of those polled, 52 percent favoured withdrawal from the ANZUS alliance rather than a resumption of nuclear warship visits if forced to choose. Only 40 percent opted for a resumption of nuclear ship visits if a choice needed to be made, the remainder being undecided.

Mr Lange said Mrs Newman's comments did not come as any surprise to him.

"I welcome her coming to New Zealand, we have already given notice of our acceptance of her. Her statements were a reiteration of the United States' position, there is no novelty in them."

Mrs Newman told the Senate hearing that she looked forward to New Zealand adopting a "more flexible approach to nuclear issues".

"As ambassador I hope to foster discussion among New Zealanders, who, recalling their history and our relationship, are increasingly uneasy with policies which ignore some of the complex realities of modern international life."

"While many changes are afoot which could increase the security for all, New Zealand, along among our allies, has questioned the efficacy in deterring global conflict and spurring progress towards verifiable arms control."

Mrs Newman takes up her post in Wellington next month.

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